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CITY ITEMS.

Summer Goods at Cost.
Opera House Shoe Store.

Pittsburgh Female College.
Fall Term will open September 4. Address Rev. I. C. Pershing.

In Selecting
A Cholera Antidote choose that which you know has proved successful in former years in preference to that which you know nothing about. Fleming's Cholera Remedy is the article it has never failed to cure when taken in time. Sold only at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

A Remarkable Case.
Burnett's Cocoaine for promoting the growth and restoring the hair dark and glossy is unsurpassed. Wm. S. Eddy of Wm. S. Eddy & Son, of East Middleboro', Mass., says: "My daughter's situation and distressing sickness were known by friends all over the free states. For five years I devoted much of my time to her; when her hair came off she had been afflicted with neuralgia in her head for three years. In October, 1865, it all came off, and for two years after her head was as smooth as her face. In four months, by the use of your Cocoaine and also of your Kalliston, applying the latter with a soft muslin cloth, her hair has grown thick as a mat, of a darker color, and when parted lay close to her head. She continues the use of Cocoaine and would not be without the Kalliston." Sold by all druggists.

Musical Institute
At Beaver, opens September 11. E. Ambuhl, Principal. Address, R. T. Taylor.

Purest and Sweetest
Cod Liver Oil in the world; manufactured from fresh selected livers on the sea coast. This oil is characterized by sweetness and purity peculiar to it alone. Its reputation is so great that it takes the lead of other oils, and is universally prescribed by physicians. Remember to ask for "Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil." Caswell, Mack & Co., New York, Sole Manufacturers. For sale at wholesale in Pittsburgh by R. E Sellers & Co.; at retail by all druggists.

Bargains Second-hand Pianos.
C. C. Meller & Co., have for sale the following second-hand Pianos, each of which, after thorough repairs, and are real bargains at the prices asked.
1 Chickering, Rosewood, 6 octave, $225.
1 Chickering, Rosewood, 6 octave, $225.
1 Chickering, Mahogany, 6 octave, $250.
1 Hallett & Brown, Rosewood, 6½ octave, $240.
1 Hallet & Davis, Rosewood, 6½ octave, $260.
1 Gilbert, Mahogany, 6 octave, $180.
1 Stodart, Mahogany, 6 octave, $170.
Those in want of a cheap Piano, should call and examine them. Warerooms, No. 104 Wood street, between Fourth street and Diamond alley.

The Daily Commercial

The Mantonomah in Russian Waters.

News from Copenhagen of dates July 23d and July 25th, informs us that on the previous Saturday, the huge iron-clad monitor, the Miantonomah, in company with the United States steamer Augusta, arrived at Copenhagen. The Miantonomah with her accompanying war steamer, is bound as it will be remembered on a special mission to St. Petersburg, leit Sheerness, England, on the afternoon of Monday, July 16th, and headed for Copenhagen, amidst the admiring gaze of Admiral Walker and other officials, to speak of the magnificent multitudes of private on-lookers. Dipping of flags and the most inspiriting strains of music lent *eclat* to the departure of the squadron. The odd conglomeration of turrets, pipes and stacks which go to constitute the phlegmatic way to speak of the huge iron-clad Miantonomah became, all along her course to the North Sea, the object of every passing skipper's anxious, scrutinizing, bewildered gaze; and no wonder! for never before, did such a strange, unwieldy looking craft plow the short, heavy, abrupt waves of the German Ocean. "Old Salts" might well pause to look at the strange monster; and could easily be excused if they did feel inclined to wonder if one of their timbers" on the occasion. And, indeed, to all outward appearances, the gigantic ship had enough ado to breast the short, sharp, heavy waves of these boisterous northern waters. Her excesive length would allow her merely to cut right through them, two at a time occasionally. On deck there was nothing but the angry plash of the troubled waters as they broke over on and on, rolling off in all their wild ferocity. Below, however, there was no sound to be heard saving the measured beat of the gigantic engines, bravely doing their work unconscious of the wave of waves outside. Not a single roll on the forward turret might well be excused if, in circumstances so strange, his heart did at times sink and his spirit become cowed. Silently, magnificently, however, the ship held on on her way, tossing each immense volume of water from her ball-proof sides as if it were so much rain On the night of the 19th the north point of Jutland came in view and the ship's course was altered so as to pass through the Cattegat. Elsinore, with its huge fortifications and picturesque position, was passed two days later, and on the morning of the 21st, at about ten o'clock, the Squadron came in sight of Copenhagen. The passage up the Sound, through the richly cultivated shore-lands of Denmark and Sweden, was everything that could be desired. When at last the Squadron came to anchor, as might have been presumed, there was nothing for some time but firing of salutes, official visits, editorial inspections, much gratifying of curiosity and much interchange of compliment. Owing to the alarming prevalence of cholera in Russia, the stay of the Squadron in that country is likely to be protracted considerably. A council of Surgeons decided that under the circumstances it would be unwise to proceed to Cronstadt, where every preparation is being made for affording the agents of our Government a right royal and hearty welcome. The next news from the Squadron will be looked for with much interest on this side of the Atlantic.

THE announcement that thirty persons have been drowned by a sudden rise of water in Root river, Minnesota, ought to create less surprise than the fact that thirty persons living on the banks of that stream should be ignorant of the danger to which they were exposed. Root river is one of the most remarkable streams in the Northwest. Instead of a narrow valley by rude, rugged hills, its waters have been known to rise to a height of thirty feet in a single night, and to subside as suddenly. In this particular, it possesses the characteristics of a mountain stream, in a region where there are no mountains.

GEN. BAIRD'S removal was because of his tardiness in executing the orders telegraphed to New Orleans, to have a sufficient military force on hand to prevent any outbreak that might be attempted. This he was expected to do after the negro riots and massacres of the Friday preceding the riot, whereas, his troops were not in readiness for service until the dark and bloody scene was over. The War Department was last week ordered to remove him at once, and appoint Stoneman his successor.

GENERAL KIMBOO, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Texas, has also made a report from which we take encouragement. He says: "These planters who are kindly disposed towards the negroes report that they work well and behave; that their good behavior has been beyond all expectation, and that they have not been carried away by the ingenerate and impracticable ideas of freedom."

THE incomes for 1865 in Detroit are just published. The following are the leading ones: Senator Zack. Chandler, $81,003; Captain E. B. Ward, $40,148; Hiram Walker, distiller, $75,317; D. M. Richardson, commission merchant, $43,207; J. J. Bagley, tobacconist, $37,366; John Owens, Grand Trunk Treasurer, $37,366; D. Whitney, land dealer, $35,469; Dr. E. M. Clark, $31,241; late Lewis Cass, $30,664.

The sanitary authorities of Cincinnati are vigorously at work fumigating and disinfecting the unhealthy parts of that city. There is no further apprehension of cholera there.

STATE ITEMS.

The Indiana County Agricultural Society have determined to hold their annual exhibition, at the Fair Grounds near Indiana, tomorrow, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 3d, 4th and 5th.

On Monday last the quiet community of Jerusalem, Lancaster county, was thrown into a state of the wildest excitement by the mysterious murder of Mrs. Mary Emerson, wife of one of the wealthiest citizens in the county. She was found in the nursery, her child in her arms, with a dagger in her heart, *second hand*, and a second sword. She had been nursing her child when the fatal blow was struck, and the dagger passed through one cheek of the infant, pinning it fast to her bosom. Mrs. Emerson, when discovered, had probably been dead about an hour. The wound to the child is not serious. There is not the slightest clue to the murderer. The affair is wrapped in profound mystery.

The Indiana *Democrat* says: "A case occurred in Grant township, this county, a few days ago, which almost passes belief, but as it is well authenticated we have no hesitation in giving the facts. A Justice of the Peace, who by the way is also a minister of the Gospel, issued a summons against a dead man, directed to the Constable of that township. The constable went to the house of the deceased in the village of Gettysburg, and lifting the sheet that hid the mortal remains of the dead man, served the summons to the corpse against the protest of his wife, as he said to comply with the law. This is most disgraceful and sacrilegious, and should be dealt to see the return of the Constable on that summons, and wonder whether the Justice gave judgment against the deceased for want of an appearance?"

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* thus notices a "big smoke stack:" "Workmen are now busily engaged on the site of the Steel Works, in erecting one of the largest "smoke stacks." If not the largest, in the State of Pennsylvania. We know the exact dimensions, but it will be, when completed, in the neighborhood of two hundred feet in height.

Monday morning, a man named James Martin, an employee at the Loehiel Iron Works, Harrisburg, was run over by a shifting engine at the mill, and mangled in a horrible manner, both legs being cut off, and his bowels dreadfully torn. At last account the unfortunate man was still living, but there is no possible hope of his recovery.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1866. NO. 290

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE CONVENTION.

George Francis Train Withdraws.

He Wanted Harmony----He Got It.

He Dispatcheth Words of Consolation to the President.

"Your Convention a Gigantic Success."

Colorado Jewett Makes a Last Appeal.

Vallandigham Crushed Out.

His Withdrawal Effected by the Ohio Delegations.

The Radical Arming of Blacks and Whites in Missouri.

The President Says the "Thing Must be Stopped."

New Temple of Reconstruction Opened.

GRAND RUSH FOR THE WIGWAM.

Massachusetts and South Carolina Arm-in-Arm.

General Dix Temporary Chairman.

Montgomery Blair headed by a Deluge.

Senator Doolittle to be Permanent Chairman.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
PHILADELPHIA, August 14.

Train's Manifesto.

George Francis Train publishes the following manifesto:

NEBRASKA DELEGATION CONVENTION,
MORNING, PARLOR NO, 5, Aug. 14, 1866.

To the Executive Committee: My proxy is in your hands. I wanted harmony. We have got it. Some three or four will endeavor to withdraw to-day or two others would. They kept their promise. I keep mine. The following dispatch to the President expresses my views, and I congratulate you all on the result:

DISPATCH TO THE PRESIDENT.

August 14, 1866. *To the President of the United States, Washington, D. C.*—Your convention is already a gigantic success. All harmonious. Everybody shaking hands. National Union party a great fact. Conservative Congress secured. [Signed] GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.
Nebraska Delegation.

The Union must and shall be preserved said Mr. Jackson; the Union must and shall be restored said Mr. Johnson. Twenty millions of Irish votes, representing six millions of the Irish race, in America, instead of asking the Convention to pass a resolution friendly to Irish nationality, respectfully offer the following platform for the consideration of

THE IRISH AMERICAN PLATFORM.

We pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor, to maintain the Union, the Constitution and the laws, and the national Union party.

Permit me to add a suggestion: Tuesday organize; Wednesday pass resolutions; Thursday, adjourn; Friday, and every day till the fall elections, all the delegates should make speeches for the national Union party, thereby keeping forever the two offensive words—Democrat and Republican. Sincerely,
GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

Another Manifesto from Colorado Jewett.

Colorado Jewett publishes the following, which he calls his last appeal:

WIGWAM OF THE JOHNSON CONVENTION,
PHILADELPHIA, August 14, 1866.

Senator Doolittle—I am informed by Senator Cowan that both you and the President were wrong in not having the loyal people of the legitimate representation to-day, in place of, as now, public men. Unless you adjourn under a transfer of power to the people for a future convention, your convention will prove powerless, and you will have forever lost position and power with the people, who alone can assume power or see the Republic destroyed. I now tell you further, you have again done wrong in allowing Wood to withdraw, and if Vallandigham withdraws, or if he be voted out of the Convention, the public must deem it a proof that your Convention want no sentinels of liberty in their midst.

WILLIAM CORNELL JEWETT.

Vallandigham Withdraws.

Vallandigham has at last withdrawn from the Convention. He resisted all importunities yesterday, and was firm in his determination to participate as a delegate till this morning at nine o'clock. The opposition to him was becoming more and more intense, till this morning, when a majority of his colleagues proposed to the Ohio United in a request that he would withdraw for the sake of harmony.

The Ohio Republicans had determined on withdrawing in a body, in case Vallandigham insisted on remaining.

General Joseph H. Geiger and a few others were becoming quite demonstrative on the subject at the Continental and Girard House. Geiger gave notice that if Vallandigham attempted to speak in the Convention he should denounce him in unmeasured terms.

While there was this strong pressure from inside the Convention against Vallandigham, there was a pressure from the outside equally strong in his favor. He was waited upon yesterday and day before by large numbers of influential Democrats, not delegates, requesting him to stand firm in the assertion of his right to a seat. It was understood that any insult or rejection of Vallandigham was the only possible source of discord for to-day, and the leaders of the Convention exerted themselves to procure an amicable settlement of the question.

Montgomery Blair and Doolittle also allay the opposition threatened from the Ohio Republicans, upon several of whom he called to argue the matter. He was strongly in favor of Vallandigham's admission, but found it impossible to bring the Ohio Republicans to his way of thinking.

Finally it became apparent, this morning, that Vallandigham must withdraw or the harmony of the convention must be seriously threatened. A final meeting of the delegations from Ohio was subsequently called. At nine o'clock all were present except Vallandigham. The subject of Vallandigham's admission was talked over, but no definite action was taken. The Republicans withdrew in half an hour, leaving the Democrats in session. Vallandigham entered the room, held a brief consultation with a few of his Democratic colleagues, and then withdrew. A resolution was then offered by Judge Van Trump, of Ohio, asserting the right of Vallandigham to be present as a delegate, and denying the right to object to his admission, but declaring that, for the sake of harmony in the convention, the Ohio Democrats would entreat his withdrawal. This was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Vallandigham, on being informed of this action of his colleagues, addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Ohio delegation, the purport of which is that while he denies the right of the Convention to exclude him he will not present himself as a delegate, fearing that he may so much disturb the harmony of the Convention.

He declines to furnish a copy of his letter for publication before it is read in the Convention. When I heard he had written it, I called on him to procure a copy, but he positively declined. I told him I wanted it for the Western only, and that it would not return it here till after it had been read to the Convention. He said it would be taken off the wires, and seemed to think it a much more important document than I judged it to be when I heard it read to a few of the Ohio Democrats after the adjournment of the Convention.

It will be read in to-morrow's session. It contains a page and a half of letter paper and is written in a kindly spirit, showing none of the bitterness that characterized the letters of Fernando Wood and Henry Clay Dean. Before agreeing to withdraw Vallandigham demanded and received his ticket of admission as a delegate, and he seems to regard this fact quite a triumph. It is understood that in consideration of his withdrawal he is to be honored with a call for one of the speeches which are to be made in the city before the adjournment of the Convention.

The Missouri Delegation.

The Missouri Delegation have their headquarters at the Continental. At their first meeting yesterday morning, twenty-eight of the forty-four delegates were present, since which eight other delegates have arrived. Barton Able was chosen chairman of the delegation, and J. J. McBride, secretary. Hon. John Hogan, of St. Louis, was present, and gave a detailed account of his several interviews with President Johnson, in which Missouri affairs were discussed, especial reference being had to the organizing and equipping of an army of black and white Missourians by Gov. Fletcher. The President assured Mr. Hogan that the matter had been laid before Gen. Grant; that Lieut. Gen. Sherman was to be in St. Louis; that Gen. Hancock would be sent there in command of the Department, with specific instructions, and that the thing should be stopped.

Another meeting of the Missouri delegates was held again. Twenty-two were present. Hon. John Hogan was selected to represent Missouri in the list of Vice Presidents of the Convention General Robert Wilson, of St. Joseph, was chosen to represent the State in the Convention Committee on Permanent Organization, and Judge James McFerron, of Daviess county, for the Committee on Credentials. On the question of a Secretary for the Convention for Missouri, a contest arose between Chas. B. Wilkinson, of St. Joseph, and J. J. McBride, of St. Louis, resulting in the election of Mr. Wilkinson, who received eighteen of the twenty votes cast. Hon. Jas. S. Rollins arrived this morning, and the delegation is now full.

It has been telegraphed to the New York journals that the Missouri and Maryland delegations made common cause with Vallandigham in his efforts to take a seat in the Convention. A majority of the Missouri delegation were ready to vote to expel him.

Three Delegations from Nebraska.

Three sets of delegates are here from Nebraska—one headed by J. Sterling Morton, late Democratic candidate for Governor; one by George Francis Train, and another by Mr. Taylor, Superintendent of Indian Affairs. The fact that the Convention placed Mr. Morton on the Committee on Credentials would seem to indicate the exclusion of the other sets.

Where Shall the Convention Meet?

The day has been extremely unpleasant for anything in the nature of a large political meeting, especially when three miles had to be traveled to reach the place where it is held. The weather was damp and drizzling in the morning and the rain rendered falling more likely than possibly when the time arrived for calling the Convention to order. The wigwam was in an unfinished condition, though great efforts had been made to complete it. The roof was not fully covered, and the bunting and flags were far from perfect. There was a doubt in the morning as to whether to-day's session would be held in the wigwam, many of the leaders preferring the Academy of Music or the Musical Fund Hall.

The Wigwam Selected.

At about one o'clock it was decided to bring the wigwam into requisition, and then commenced the general rush for the neighborhood of Girard College, where the new temple of reconstruction stands. The neighborhood of the wigwam presented a lively appearance. Forty or fifty booths are fitted up after the manner of big fairs in the country for the sale of eatables and drinkables of all sorts are sold to the hungry and the thirsty.

The Prosecuting Attorney of Philadelphia yesterday ordered criminal proceedings against the proprietors of these establishments for selling liquor without a license, but that does not seem to deter them from a vigorous dispensation of Bologna sausage and lightning whisky.

The Gathering.

By twelve o'clock noon the floor of the wigwam was well filled with the delegates. The galleries were but thinly settled, owing to a general understanding that the proceedings of the day would be confined to the effecting of a temporary organization. The interior of the spacious building is plain and simple, very few efforts at decoration having been made.

Calling to Order.

At twelve o'clock, Postmaster General Randall came forward after calling the Convention to order, announced that the delegations from Massachusetts and South Carolina would now enter the hall arm-in-arm. This was done amid the alternations of "Dixie" and "Yankee Doodle" from the band, and a general hurrah from spectators and delegates.

Gen. Dix Temporary Chairman.

As soon as order and quiet could be restored, Mr. Randall moved that General John A. Dix be made temporary chairman of the meeting, waiting for the formality of a vote, the old soldier came forward and delivered a speech, every sentence of which was rounded off with a hearty cheer from audience and delegates.

The following is the text of the usual motions for organizing such a body, were made and carried.

Montgomery Blair and the Deluge.

These preliminary motions having been gone through, Montgomery Blair moved an adjournment till 12 o'clock to-morrow. If Mr. Blair had been ten minutes sooner with his motion for an adjournment, he would have merited the thanks of the assembled throng. As it was, the fine man who attempted to leave the wigwam was saluted with a gust of rain, which a moment later settled down in hearty earnestness, flooding its way through the roof of the building, and producing something of a panic among the multitude below. The roof leaked at every pore, and the pores extended over its entire surface.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
PHILADELPHIA, August 14, 1866.

The Opening Scene.

The scene upon the assembling of the delegates and spectators at the Wigwam presented the usual characteristic of a big thing of that sort. The building was found far from complete, and as the weather was anything but promising, the rush for admission to secure seats in the throng was imperilled, though their ardor was by no means dampened. The crowd present is variously estimated.

Interior of the Wigwam.

Some taste has been displayed in the decorations of the interior of the wigwam. The space above the President's platform is relieved by a banner, upon which is painted a representation of the arch of the Union, the States all being named, Pennsylvania, as the keystone, occupying the centre. Underneath the arch the words: "United we stand, divided we fall," and above the figures representing two epochs in the history of the country—1776 and 1866. Below this is a festoon of silk flags, the point of meeting sealed with the coat of arms of Pennsylvania, in a wreath of evergreens. At intervals the pillars upholding the roof of the building, are decorated with the arms of the different States in oval frames of cedar and fir. The national colors are displayed along the sides of the galleries in festoons. The musicians' stand is above the entrance to the structure, facing the platform. Places are assigned the members of the committee who originated the Convention between the platform and the benches for the delegates. On the floor are rows of seats for the newspaper fraternity. The gallery, which surround the space allotted for delegates in the shape of a horse shoe, incline from the level of the benches in the interior at a convenient angle to give all a chance to sit. The acoustic properties of the wigwam are very good.

Everybody Jolly.

The first noticeable feature of the day was the commotion caused by the entrance of Massachusetts and South Carolina delegates arm in arm, which circumstance on being known, called forth a grand outburst of huzzas, almost deafening in volume. Instantly all present were on their feet. The ladies waved their handkerchiefs; men and boys shouted lustily, and in the midst of the racket the band struck up inspiring music, "Star Spangled Banner," "Dixie," "Rally Round the Flag," and "Yankee Doodle." Cheer after cheer rent the air, awakened by thunders of the most rapturous applause, which were continued for some minutes. The incident was considered as a harbinger of sectional harmony, a meeting of extremes, and as typical of restored fraternity and Union.

Gen. Dix's Speech.

The speech of General Dix, upon taking the Chair as, temporary President, was delivered quite impromptu, and contained the model of moderation in that species of eloquence. He was listened to of course with great attention, and was loudly applauded at the close of nearly every sentence. The announcement of his name as President *pro tem.* seemed to take the people wild with delight, and the demonstrations of approval were certainly unmistakable.

Gentlemen, I trust that in our deliberations here we shall confine our action to such matters as are legitimately referable to the work to which I have referred. There is much in the administration of the affairs of the States in the Union that does not belong to the Convention. There are commercial and practical questions which are of deep interest to the public good, but we shall not have the power to carry out these views unless changes in the political complexion of Congress. [Applause.] This should be our first and our immediate aim. [Applause.] It is in the Congressional Districts that the vital contest is to take place. The contest in which we will engage up to prevent partial, unjust and pernicious legislation. The control of both Houses, with the power to override the veto of the Executive, if necessary, and to bring the Government back, in the language of Jefferson, to "the republican tack." [Applause.] Applause. Aided by harmony and judicious action on our part, and the part of those we represent, this period need not long be delayed. I believe that public opinion is ripe, and that it is only necessary to present the issues clearly and distinctly to secure the other party which control the action of Congress. And, gentlemen, is not the object for which we are constantly a consummation worthy of our highest and our most devoted efforts? Are we not bringing back the republic, tried and strengthened by the fiery ordeal through which it has passed, to its true prosperity And to power, to present to the world a good worthy of imitation. No Utopian vision of good fellowship, but the grand old reality of the better times, bringing up the memory of our fathers and the recollection of the days when with the past the future inseparably entwined —one country one flag, one Union of equal States. [Long continued applause.]

The Prayer.

General Dix then announced that the proceedings would be opened with prayer, and the Rev. J. N. McJonald made the prayer, in which thanks were rendered to God for the blessings which the country had enjoyed, particularly by having been preserved in the late troubles, and also for the assemblage of this Convention to consult for the public good. He prayed that the members might take action as brothers and as friends, might lay aside all selfish notions, and all unworthy personal and sectional considerations, so that the union of these States may be fully restored and rendered perpetual. Amen, from a delegate.] He prayed that God might manifest His especial favor on the President of the United States, and make him a great and lasting blessing to the country, another loud Amen,] and he prayed for the maintenance of the Union inviolate under the Constitution adopted by our fathers.

Secretaries Appointed.

On motion of Mr. Randall, Postmaster General, the following were appointed Secretaries of the Convention: O. E. Perrin, of New York; John F. Coyle, District of Columbia; A. H. Potts, of Pennsylvania, and James R. O'Byrne, District of Columbia.

Rules of Order.

The call of the Convention having been read by Secretary Perrin, Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That until otherwise ordered, the general rules of the House of Representatives of the United States, so far as applicable, govern the proceedings of this Convention, and until otherwise ordered, in case any question shall arise to be determined by division, or by the yeas and nays, the Secretary shall call the roll of all States and Territories of the United States and the District of Columbia; each State as called shall be entitled to cast both the number of votes to which it is entitled in the Electoral College, as the delegation shall determine, and each territory and also the District of Columbia shall be entitled to cast two votes as their several delegations shall direct.

Resolved, That all resolutions and propositions not relating to the organization of the Convention, be referred by the Chair to the Committee on Resolutions, hereafter to be appointed, without debate, and that all resolutions, propositions and questions, relating to the right or claim of any person to a seat in the Convention, be referred by the Chair to the Committee on Credentials, hereafter to be appointed, without debate, and that until the appointment of such Committee, they do lie on the table, without debate.

The Original Call Read.

Thomas B. Florence, of the District of Columbia, suggested that inasmuch as there was great inapprehension as to the character of the delegates, the Secretary be instructed to read the circular issued over the signatures of Postmaster General Randall, Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, and Montgomery Blair, of Maryland, inviting the co-operation of Democrats as such in the Convention. If there was any significance in reading the original call, he thought it quite as important in order to relieve any misapprehension as to the position which gentlemen occupied here, that the supplementary call should also be read.

The Secretary, in compliance with the request, proceeded to read, but had not got through more than a few sentences when Mr. Florence discovered that the paper which the Secretary was reading was the call signed by the Democratic members of Congress. He called attention to the fact, but yielded, that the reading might be concluded.

Mr. Florence then read the circular to which he had reference, after which, on motion of Mr. Blair, the Convention, at a quarter past one o'clock, adjourned till to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

The Rain.

Immediately on the adjournment it commenced to rain, and as a portion of the roofing was incomplete, the rain came pouring into the wigwam, compelling those inside to congregate around the center of the building where it was water-tight. Many remained for hours, unable to get conveyances to their respective parts of the city, the accommodation of street cars being lamentably insufficient for the emergency. Besides the delegates there was an audience of several thousand assembled to witness the proceedings.

The Committees.

The committees appointed by the Chair are as follows:

Credentials—James B. Steedman, Ohio; N. D. Coleman, Louisiana; Thomas Hayne and Chas. P. Daley, New York; David Kilgore, Indiana; B. H. Campbell, South Carolina; Geo. H. Smith, Wisconsin; Geo. M. Ird, Connecticut; B. H. Epperson, Texas; Wm. N. Blair, New Hampshire; Ashbel Green, New Jersey; James McFerron, Missouri, and John R. Franklin, of Maryland.

Permanent Organization—Nathaniel S. Littie, Maine; L. N. Hibbard, New Hampshire; J. J. Deavitt, Vermont; E. A. Alger, Massachusetts; A. Ballou, Rhode Island; Wm. Cullen Bryant, Washington, D. C.; Wm. Sinclair, New York; Joel Parker, New Jersey; A. G. Tracey, Pennsylvania; Jos. Barr, Delaware; Montgomery Blair, Maryland; Hinchman, Thomas R. Flournoy, Virginia; John J. Thompson, West Virginia; A. S. Wright, North Carolina; L. A. Dawkins, South Carolina; Peter Ingraham, Georgia; James B. Dawkins, Florida; J. F. Bailey, Mississippi; J. G. Parham, Louisiana; J. B. Luce, Arkansas; B. H. Epperson, Texas; Joseph Bonny, Tennessee; Alex. White, Alabama; L. A. Grave, Kentucky; Geo. Fries, Ohio; B. G. Rose, Indiana; Thos. J. Turner, Illinois; Wm. A. Stevens, Michigan; H. M. Rice, Minnesota; L. B. Vila, Wisconsin; J. H. Murphy, Iowa; A. Smith, Kansas; Samuel Burdy, California; W. M. Farrar, Oregon; Wm. Thorn, District of Columbia; John W. Turner, Dakotah; F. W. Betts, Idaho; Edward Evans, Washington Territory. Delegates from Nevada have yet been made for Missouri, Nevada or Arizona.

Vallandigham.

It is positive that Vallandigham has sent a letter to the Ohio delegation, in which he expressed his purpose not to attend the convention. The letter will probably be read before the convention.

Senator Doolittle to be Permanent President.

It has been decided that Senator Doolittle will be made permanent President of the convention to-morrow.

Address to the People.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14—Midnight.—The *Ledger* states on high authority that it has been suggested to the leading men of the Convention that an address to the people would be preferable to a series of resolutions. Such an address is prepared. It will be conservative in tone, and calculated to unite the moderate men of both sections. It will recognize the fact that the war has forever settled the question of secession, declaring that it is settled, however, impairing in any way the rights of the States. It will declare that war can not be made upon a State or exclude it from the Union. The reconstruction of the States will be recognized, but the right of the people to be represented in Congress will be declared, and the people will be called upon to sustain the Convention, and the party which control the action of Congress. And, gentlemen, is not the object for which we are constantly a consummation worthy of our highest and our most devoted efforts? Are we not bringing back the republic, tried and strengthened by the fiery ordeal through which it has passed, to its true prosperity And to power, to present to the world a good worthy of imitation. No Utopian vision of good fellowship, but the grand old reality of the better times, bringing up the memory of our fathers and the recollection of the days when with the past the future inseparably entwined —one country one flag, one Union of equal States. [Long continued applause.]

The Prayer.

General Dix then announced that the proceedings would be opened with prayer, and the Rev. J. N. McJonald made the prayer, in which thanks were rendered to God for the blessings which the country had enjoyed, particularly by having been preserved in the late troubles, and also for the assemblage of this Convention to consult for the public good. He prayed that the members might take action as brothers and as friends, might lay aside all selfish notions, and all unworthy personal and sectional considerations, so that the union of these States may be fully restored and rendered perpetual. Amen, from a delegate.] He prayed that God might manifest His especial favor on the President of the United States, and make him a great and lasting blessing to the country, another loud Amen,] and he prayed for the maintenance of the Union inviolate under the Constitution adopted by our fathers.

Secretaries Appointed.

On motion of Mr. Randall, Postmaster General, the following were appointed Secretaries of the Convention: O. E. Perrin, of New York; John F. Coyle, District of Columbia; A. H. Potts, of Pennsylvania, and James R. O'Byrne, District of Columbia.

Rules of Order.

The call of the Convention having been read by Secretary Perrin, Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That until otherwise ordered, the general rules of the House of Representatives of the United States, so far as applicable, govern the proceedings of this Convention, and until otherwise ordered, in case any question shall arise to be determined by division, or by the yeas and nays, the Secretary shall call the roll of all States and Territories of the United States and the District of Columbia; each State as called shall be entitled to cast both the number of votes to which it is entitled in the Electoral College, as the delegation shall determine, and each territory and also the District of Columbia shall be entitled to cast two votes as their several delegations shall direct.

Resolved, That all resolutions and propositions not relating to the organization of the Convention, be referred by the Chair to the Committee on Resolutions, hereafter to be appointed, without debate, and that all resolutions, propositions and questions, relating to the right or claim of any person to a seat in the Convention, be referred by the Chair to the Committee on Credentials, hereafter to be appointed, without debate, and that until the appointment of such Committee, they do lie on the table, without debate.

The Original Call Read.

Thomas B. Florence, of the District of Columbia, suggested that inasmuch as there was great inapprehension as to the character of the delegates, the Secretary be instructed to read the circular issued over the signatures of Postmaster General Randall, Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, and Montgomery Blair, of Maryland, inviting the co-operation of Democrats as such in the Convention. If there was any significance in reading the original call, he thought it quite as important in order to relieve any misapprehension as to the position which gentlemen occupied here, that the supplementary call should also be read.

The Secretary, in compliance with the request, proceeded to read, but had not got through more than a few sentences when Mr. Florence discovered that the paper which the Secretary was reading was the call signed by the Democratic members of Congress. He called attention to the fact, but yielded, that the reading might be concluded.

Mr. Florence then read the circular to which he had reference, after which, on motion of Mr. Blair, the Convention, at a quarter past one o'clock, adjourned till to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

The Rain.

Immediately on the adjournment it commenced to rain, and as a portion of the roofing was incomplete, the rain came pouring into the wigwam, compelling those inside to congregate around the center of the building where it was water-tight. Many remained for hours, unable to get conveyances to their respective parts of the city, the accommodation of street cars being lamentably insufficient for the emergency. Besides the delegates there was an audience of several thousand assembled to witness the proceedings.

The Committees.

The committees appointed by the Chair are as follows:

Credentials—James B. Steedman, Ohio; N. D. Coleman, Louisiana; Thomas Hayne and Chas. P. Daley, New York; David Kilgore, Indiana; B. H. Campbell, South Carolina; Geo. H. Smith, Wisconsin; Geo. M. Ird, Connecticut; B. H. Epperson, Texas; Wm. N. Blair, New Hampshire; Ashbel Green, New Jersey; James McFerron, Missouri, and John R. Franklin, of Maryland.

Permanent Organization—Nathaniel S. Littie, Maine; L. N. Hibbard, New Hampshire; J. J. Deavitt, Vermont; E. A. Alger, Massachusetts; A. Ballou, Rhode Island; Wm. Cullen Bryant, Washington, D. C.; Wm. Sinclair, New York; Joel Parker, New Jersey; A. G. Tracey, Pennsylvania; Jos. Barr, Delaware; Montgomery Blair, Maryland; Hinchman, Thomas R. Flournoy, Virginia; John J. Thompson, West Virginia; A. S. Wright, North Carolina; L. A. Dawkins, South Carolina; Peter Ingraham, Georgia; James B. Dawkins, Florida; J. F. Bailey, Mississippi; J. G. Parham, Louisiana; J. B. Luce, Arkansas; B. H. Epperson, Texas; Joseph Bonny, Tennessee; Alex. White, Alabama; L. A. Grave, Kentucky; Geo. Fries, Ohio; B. G. Rose, Indiana; Thos. J. Turner, Illinois; Wm. A. Stevens, Michigan; H. M. Rice, Minnesota; L. B. Vila, Wisconsin; J. H. Murphy, Iowa; A. Smith, Kansas; Samuel Burdy, California; W. M. Farrar, Oregon; Wm. Thorn, District of Columbia; John W. Turner, Dakotah; F. W. Betts, Idaho; Edward Evans, Washington Territory. Delegates from Nevada have yet been made for Missouri, Nevada or Arizona.

Vallandigham.

It is positive that Vallandigham has sent a letter to the Ohio delegation, in which he expressed his purpose not to attend the convention. The letter will probably be read before the convention.

Senator Doolittle to be Permanent President.

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The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT:

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT:

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:

SAMUEL R. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:

JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:

ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:

HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:

JOSEPH H. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:

GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR

JOHN F. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:

SAMUEL CHADWICK.
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

GENERAL MOORHEAD RENOMINATED

The Convention yesterday unanimously and by acclamation renominated General MOORHEAD for Congress, General NEGLEY having withdrawn. The action of the Convention, while it was flattering to the nominee, was unquestionably and faithfully reflected the wishes of the Union party in the District. We employ the most moderate terms when we say General MOORHEAD has represented his district in a manner that entitled him to such an indorsement; and it was clearly for the interest of his District and the party that he should be returned to Congress. This is one of the leading constituencies in the country; its vast interests in some respects make it second to none; and we think that he has served them faithfully, the country has benefitted by the labors of our Representative, more especially as Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, and as a leading member of the Committee on Ways and Means. Our busy and deeply interested population realize that it is no time for a change—a conclusion of which no one—and no one doubts there are many who might justly aspire to the position—can complain. The situation of the country; its imperilled interests—not less locally than generally—demand that men of experience and proved faithfulness shall be sent to Washington, where there is yet to be a great contest over our political, commercial and financial affairs.

Of General MOORHEAD'S election there can be no sort of question,—nevertheless, it is the duty of every man in the party to be active. The situation is surrounded by circumstances of the greatest gravity. Many, we might say all, the fruits of the dreadful struggle of the rebellion have suddenly become imperiled. It is no time to relax our watchfulness. Combinations are being formed that assail the verdict of the war,—and that embraces everything valuable in the land. Union men must cease no effort, but they must keep their ranks firm and move forward to the contest.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

It is already evident that the management so conspicuous in the Saratoga Convention, is paramount at Philadelphia. Mr. WRED'S finger is in it. The sharp corners are being smoothed off, and the crooked ways made straight. VALLANDIGHAM, WOOD, and the copperhead gang have taken tickets of leave. Southern orators are put conspicuously forward to make loud professions. No word is to be spoken to lead the country to suppose that the New Orleans massacre was only last week, and rebellion not two years ago. There is to be no doubt left on the mind of the perfect penitence and entire loyalty of every man, woman and child in all the South. Such is to be the Philadelphia Convention. Let the proceedings be published, speeches and all, and then let General GRANT, who knows perfectly what the South really is at heart, how it is acting, what it would do if it dared, make the indorsement which he does not hesitate to express—"the South has not been whipped enough," and you will have the whole story.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

The public have probably since this time perceived that the COMMERCIAL'S arrangements for obtaining by special telegraph dispatches the Philadelphia Convention proceedings, are fully equal to the occasion. Our reporters will omit nothing of interest, and nothing will be spared to cover the whole ground. We invite a comparison of our despatches with those of the Metropolitan press—where, it has been supposed, all the enterprise and journalism worth mentioning were concentrated. Just here, we will say, the COMMERCIAL has several enterprises on hand of which this is but the beginning. It is our intention that the public hereafter, even more fully than heretofore, shall realize that if it would have the news it must read the COMMERCIAL.

THE SOUTH ON THE STAND.

The speech of Governor ORR, of South Carolina, at the CLYMER-JOHNSON meeting in Philadelphia—reported fully and specially by telegraph in our columns this morning—*shows* how well the South can talk after having failed in the most wicked enterprise in which man ever engaged. Only let the South act one-half as well as Mr. ORR talks, and there will be no further trouble. With that and New Orleans massacre so fresh in the mind, and with the facts that are reaching us from all parts of the South, proving the growth of disloyalty there, Mr. ORR might as well attempt to talk the Rebellion out of history as to undertake to make intelligent men believe he utters the sentiments of the Southern people in his Philadelphia speech. We are willing to believe he speaks his own, but not the Southern heart—and that is just what is the matter!

A FLOWING WELL.

The RANDALL-COWAN company has struck ile. A flowing well has rewarded their persistent boring. Unionism is pouring out, through *their angular holes*, from every part of the Southern States. They have tapped the very reservoirs of the mysterious fluid, and it streams forth in copious currents, all of which have a remarkable tendency to flow northward. They have deluged Washington, and they bid fair to either burst or overflow the great tank in Philadelphia, and to drown out everything else in that capacious receptacle. So far as yet analyzed, the article thus unexpectedly developed differs considerably from any, bearing the name, that has been hitherto known. Its illuminating power is thought to be small. It has only as yet been used as a *lubricator* of the Company's machinery. Like all other oils it is smooth and penetrating, and it exceeds petroleum in volatility.

This sudden development of Union sentiment in the Southern States is the more remarkable, because it is not much over a month since their highest newspaper authorities maintained that during the war there was no Union sentiment there except in the minds of a few contemptible creatures here and there among the poor white trash, and none since the war except in such hypocritical parasites of Republicanism as UNDERWOOD, STOKES, HAMILTON and others of that sort.

We strongly suspect, therefore, that, after all, the Unionism that responds to the boring tools of the speculative company above named, will turn out, upon trial, to be a bogus article. Iron pyrites has often been mistaken for gold, and fluids of an unsavory smell have elated many eager borers with brilliant and delusive hopes of oil. The Unionism that has so suddenly loomed up in the South seems to be not only different from, but positively and bitterly opposite to that of the North. It has no enthusiasm for the old flag, it only hankers for what the President of the Alabama Convention calls "the old prosperity." Its laudations of the Constitution are carefully directed to the Constitution as it was before its amendment, with a hope or a purpose to repudiate the amendment in it, and in their State Constitutions, as intimated by the Chief Justice of South Carolina. There is no traditionary, Fourth of July enthusiasm in the Unionism. There is no Yankee Doodle in their tune. It embraces but a single department of the Union government, and only the personnelle of that, while it lacks words and phrases of base and vulgar import to express its abhorrence and contempt of the United States Congress. While, with feigned meekness, accepting the decisions of the war, and saving their pride by ascribing the defeat of their treason to overpowering numbers, these extemporized Union men, whos pring up like the crop from a seeding of dragon teeth, do little else but rave and snarl at the true and tried Union men who saved the Government from their sacrilegious hands.

Our hope for the Government and the Union does not rely on such supporters of either. Their hypocrisy is too thin almost to deserve the name of hypocrisy. Their arrogance, encouraged by an obsequious support of Northern demagogues without a constituency, is so barefaced as almost to dispense with the usual caution of treachery, and puts the overpowering numbers of Union men and the Government itself in the humiliating condition of "accepting" conditions from them. And there is no alternative left to the Union party of the country, but to decide the old issue between liberty and slavery, honor and humiliation, prosperity and financial ruin, over again at the polls by overpowering numbers, as they decided it before by the sterner arguments of war. It is the same grand question that is now before the people, and the same glorious solution awaits it.

PRECOCIOUS.

How quickly it has often been exclaimed—some raw recruits catch the vices of the camp, especially swearing. So it is with the green and awkward adherents to a political party, especially when they whip over from a more respectable to a more congenial association. Some of the newly converted expectants of political patronage are even more flippant than the old stagers, in railing at Congress, denouncing the Freedmen's Bureau, excusing New Orleans massacres, trying to wheedle soldiers, and dabbling generally in negro politics.

THE CONTRAST AT PHILADELPHIA

Two letters and a speech published in our issue of yesterday, present a contrast worthy of careful notice by all who desire to form a calm judgment in relation to the motives and actions of public men. The letters are from unrepentant rebel sympathizers in the North, and the speech by an active rebel of the South, who professes to be repentant and changed in views upon the right of secession and the justice of the rebellion. Whether the letters and the speech are sincere expressions of the fixed opinions of their respective authors, and by which their future conduct isto be controlled, is not necessary now to be discussed. Charitably presuming that such they are, we have no difficulty in drawing the broad contrast they present.

The letter of FERNANDO WOOD, of New York, to MR. DOOLITTLE, declining his seat in the Philadelphia Convention, is the first in order. "I have nothing to regret or take back as to my course during the war," says MR. WOOD. Although no man was better acquainted than he with the purpose and object of the rebellion, he unhesitatingly gave it his fullest and entire sympathy, and during the whole war, when his influence, if thrown in the balance in favor of the Government, would have accomplished good results, he chose rather to withhold it, and expend it in professions of profuse sympathy for the rebellion; and this he says he does not "regret or take back." Taking advantage of the necessities of the nation, he sought still further to disintegrate the Union, and proposed the secession of the city of New York in order to make it an independent free city; and this he does not "regret or take back." During the last Presidential campaign, as an active member and leader of the Democratic party, he declared the efforts of the Government to put down the rebellion a failure, and demanded a cessation of hostilities in order that the end and aims of the rebellion might be accomplished: and this he does not "regret or take back." He was one of the few bad men who instigated the bloody riots in New York, in the interest of the rebellion, and published the infamous letter proclaim in the North, and which at a critical moment withdrew thousands of soldiers from the field where they were needed to confront the rebel army; and this he does not "regret or take back."

In short, his language is so unqualified that no specific thing either said or done by him during the war, will he "regret or take back." Although some people, both North and South, have been instructed by the war, yet MR. WOOD remains obstinately wedded to his evil principles, and seems to be very in the thought that he still maintains his former sympathy for treason and uncharitable feelings toward the Union. And yet we have no doubt that some people will say that MR. WOOD is thoroughly reconstructed according to "my policy."

Another thought in connection with this man, is that with him political parties and cabals rise far above his country. He assigns as his reason for resigning his seat, that he is "too much devoted to the accomplishment of the high and patriotic object in view to permit" his "presence there to be made the means of disturbing its deliberations, or an excuse for assault by its enemies outside." Such self-immolation is no doubt commendable, but it would be more true and patriotic would it have been in MR. WOOD had he subordinated his personal views to the plans and policies of the Government in dealing with the slaveholders' rebellion.

The other letter is from HENRY CLAY DEAN, of Iowa, and for the same purpose as MR. WOOD'S. But there is something of a difference between the two men. MR. WOOD would go to the Convention were it not that his presence might disturb its harmony; but MR. DEAN would not go because it is for the men who elected MR. JOHNSON to support him, and because he, as a Democrat, desires to give his support in his own way, through the organization and according to the principles of the Democratic party. MR. DEAN is bold and outspoken, and shows his contempt for the Government by denominating the Congress of the United States "the present legislative mob." Enlarging with his subject he grows enthusiastic over the recent Democratic success in Kentucky, which he calls the revival of the Democratic truths contained in the resolutions of 1798-'99.

To what extent those "truths" were the leading ideas which gave origin to the rebellion, and the depth to which they have fallen with its ruins, MR. DEAN does not say. When the rebellion collapsed, he well knew that the people of the nation had recorded an irreversible judgment against the heresy of States Rights, as understood by him in common with his Southern political friends, and that no man can adhere to the heresy without adhering to the rebellion. Although MR. DEAN entertains the same idea, MR. WOOD expresses it in more explicit language—"I have nothing to regret or take back."

The speech in question, and which we reproduce more fully this morning, was delivered in Philadelphia by Governor ORR, of South Carolina, and forms the contrast. He states the question between the North and South in his own way, and it may be a little more in his own favor than it should be, and yet he strikes the matter fairly when he says that in the contest of arms "the question of the right of secession had been settled completely and forever, and the result of the war had decided that the General Government was supreme." In reference to the National debt he says he is a citizen of the Union he has an interest in its payment equal to that of other citizens. He vouches for the people of the South in the matter, and claims that they accept the issue of the war as fully as he does, and have no intention to repudiate the debt. Of course it remains a question whether these professions be sincere or not, but we are not to discuss that question now.

If an active and life-long Secessionist can hold such views, why is it that the leaders of the fossil Democracy cannot abjure their former heresies and accept the situation? Had the Democratic party of the North, professed the views of Governor ORR, and been sincere in pressing them upon the South, there is but little if any room to doubt that by this time the disorganized States of the South would be restored to their former places in the Union, and the labor of healing the disturbed relations between the people of the two sections well nigh accomplished. But unfortunately this has not been the case. Northern Democrats have talked haughtily, and emboldened the late humiliated rebels to demand what really amounts to all they contended for in the field. If all men would hold to and practice the views of Governor ORR, there would be no difficulty in adjusting our National affairs, and if the Governor would give a practical turn to his views, he would counsel his friends in the South to adopt the proposed amendments to the Constitution in order that what he professes to hold to now may be secured for all time, and that although political contrasts will always exist, the contrast presented in this article would cease to exist.

HOW WE ARE TRADING ABROAD.

The Custom House returns for the port of New York contain some extremely valuable facts, showing not only the immense business transacted there, but illustrate also the fact that we are consuming an immense amount of foreign manufactures, and that these imports are steadily increasing, with every indication that they will continue throughout the present season.

The exports of merchandise and produce show a considerable gain upon previous years. Although there is an immense increase in imports, our importers are but little behind in their payments. Southern ports are now shipping large amounts, which aid in meeting the balance of trade. How long our merchants may continue to make payment so promptly, for foreign purchases, and keep pace with the increase which the import figures show, we cannot tell, but certain it is, the present demand for the products of our manufactures, and for other than cash balances, is in our favor.

The foreign imports, at the port of New York, for the month of June, 1864, were $23,926,314: for June, 1865, $18,855,321, and for June, 1866, $27,736,052. From January 1st, 1866, to June 30th, the total imports were $162,403,031, against $82,012,052 in the same period of 1865, and $138,458,539 in 1864. It will be seen that the imports for the month of June, 1866, were six millions dollars in excess of those for the same month of 1865, and for the six months ending June 30th, 1866, the imports amounted to $81,390,979 more than they did for the same period of 1865.

These figures appear large, and will appear the more extraordinary when we take the returns for the whole fiscal year ending June 30th, 1866, which amounted to $306,153,998, and compare them with those of the previous year, which amounted to $161,779,273. There is here an increase shown of $144,354,125 for the year ending last June over the previous one.

The imports of dry goods for the last year amounted to $157,053,874, against $49,533,939 the previous year; and in general merchandise the imports for the last year were $106,825,920, against $110,034,063 the previous year.

For the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1866, the total amount of our exports, inclusive of specie, were $273,300,185, and for the previous year $212,462,044. For the last six months our total exports amounted to $155,321,347.

It will be seen that the imports for the year exceed the exports, including specie, to the amount of $82,824,213. During the month of July last the imports entered for consumption were $7,862,548, and the amount withdrawn from warehouse $2,229,508, making a total of $10,092,056 thrown upon the market within the month. The imports for July exceed those of the same month of 1865 by three and a half millions of dollars.

From January 1st to July 31st, 1866, the total entries for consumption amounted to $84,820,021, and the total withdrawals from warehouse, $22,214,006; and the amount entered for warehousing, $25,622,304—making a total in the seven months of $77,084,027 thrown upon the market, and $80,462,325 of a total entry at the port, against $31,500,000 for the same period of 1865, and $53,100,000 for the corresponding time of 1864. These entries for the seven months of this year were as follows: For consumption, $19,922,311 of manufactures of wool; $10,765,280 of manufactures of cotton; $11,300,731 of manufactures of silk; $8,829,662 of flax, and of miscellaneous $4,005,057. The entries for warehousing for the same period were: Manufactures of wool, $11,899,681; manufactures of cotton, $4,005,742; manufactures of silk, $3,053,649; of flax, $3,720,640, and of miscellaneous, $880,589. Withdrawn from warehouse there were of manufactures of wool, $9,165,316; manufactures of cotton, $4,550,559; manufactures of silk, $4,204,293; manufactures of flax, $3,494,741, and of miscellaneous, $606,457.

A SURPRISE.

A MAN—a deserter from the rebel army—was found the other day in Alabama, who did not know till then that the war was ended. He had lived all these months in the woods and swamps. It may well be doubted, whether in Alabama or any other State, one of the darkey race could be found who did not know both that the war was over and how it ended.

This RIP VAN WINKLE must have been agreeably surprised on finding no grey uniforms about, no conscription squad or provost guard ready to seize him; no forage and subsistence gatherers prowling around the country, but here and there a soldier in blue quietly sitting at the door of his quarters, while stars and stripes were waving above his head. He would be surprised by the air of peace and security that reigned among the people walking the streets or working in the fields. Nothing would make him stare more than hearing his old Captain, famous for his hearty curses of LINCOLN, sounding the praises of the President of the United States, and finding the old hatred of LINCOLN transferred to the Congress, while the Yankees in general, and the Yankee soldiers in particular, still come in for their undiminished share.

EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND THE EUROPEAN WAR.

If the cable is not at fault, the Emperor of the French is preparing to play an important part in the European War. He has demanded of Prussia, among other things, which, it is said, that power is not disposed to grant, the substance were of is more territory on the Rhine—the old French idea. Whatever the specific demand may be, it seems to be conceded that France stands opposed to Prussia as she is and intends to be, and that a precipitated European conflict may be the result. Fuller particulars will be awaited with interest.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN A. BINGHAM.—On the third page of this morning's COMMERCIAL will be found a full report of the eloquent and patriotic speech of Hon. JOHN A. BINGHAM, delivered before the Congressional Convention at Cambridge, O., last Wednesday, on the occasion of his renomination.

THE FENIANS.

The report of Brigadier General Gleeson to James Stephens, and a song but not peculiarly interesting correspondence between Captain Condon, formerly of the Irish Brigade in the service of the United States, and Mr. William R. Weil, the United States Consul at Dublin, have appeared. The correspondence has been forwarded by Captain Condon to President Johnson. The Captain charges Mr. West with an "entire want of reliability," and with having, in his opinion, "fallen far short of the dignity of an American freeman." It appears that when the British Government agreed to a suspension of the Habeas Corpus act, Mr. Condon, in company with many others, was arrested and ultimately confined to Mountjoy Prison. Mr. Weil wrote to Mr. West, demanding that the protection due to an American citizen. In the course of some months, Mr. Condon was told that he would be released on condition that he would quit Ireland at once. He accepted the conditions, after finding that no more honorable could be possible, went under police escort to Queenstown, and took passage to the steamship City of New York.

General Gleeson writes to Mr. Stephens to the effect that having been released from Mountjoy prison, on account of the state of his health, he has arrived in New York. At the time of his arrest the home organization was, he says, as nearly perfect as the most sanguine lover of Irish liberty could desire, and gives it as his opinion that the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act has tended rather to strengthen it than otherwise. The letter concludes by remarking that the unanimous voice of the people at home looks to Stephens as their leader, and that said people are even now looking anxiously for that gentlemen's arrival in their midst.

CALIFORNIA.—A place called Meadow Lake Excelsior District, in the northeast corner of Nevada county, California, has become famous of late, on account of its having been found out that it is likely to be a rich mining district. The mineral characteristics of the district are such as to warrant the fondest hopes, the quartz being, in almost every instance, thickly interspersed with iron pyrite, within which, and in sulphurets, the gold lies hidden. Some of the surface rock, it has been said, has been desulphurized by the action of the atmosphere, the money result being in the proportion of from $150 to $200 per ton by assay. The mill process, though at present laboring under disadvantages, yields an average result of about $40 per ton. As far as water is concerned, the district is a very fortunate one.

THE CLAIM AGENTS AND THE BOUNTY LAW.—The Equalization Bounty law and other acts framed by Congress previous to its adjournment, rewarding the soldiers of the Republic for their services, has opened a golden harvest to the claim agents, who are filing daily thousands of claims against the Government.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A curious book has just been published at Paris, in which, under the title, "Manifeste du Globe et de l'Humanite," the author, Captain Bruck, endeavors to prove that the destiny of the human race is influenced by the earth's magnetism. In like manner as the zodiacal light, shooting stars and other natural phenomena are referable to an effect of magnetism: so are great events in the history of nations and individuals. For example, the 9th day of November is the day of least magnet circulation and of least physical and moral energy, while the 23d of June is the day of most circulation and energy. The 18th Brumaire (Nov. 9) was a memorable day in the life of the First Consul; the 22d of June saw the flush of the Empire. Then, again, it is to magnetism that certain great moral movements are due—Teutonism in Prussia, Anglicanism in England, Gallicanism in France, and Catholicism in the Papal States. Moral philosophers will perhaps be amused at this novel method of treating their special subject—whether science will be benefited thereby is another question.

The Dundee *Advertiser* of July 27th, gives an amusing account of a "strike" on the part of the inmates of the Lunatic Asylum at that place. A newspaper had been dropped accidentally, which contained detailed reports of the English strikes, etc. This was picked up by a lunatic who read the account to his associates, when, to the utter astonishment of the keepers, the lunatics struck work and insisted on shorter hours and more pay. The medical superintendent quieted them by giving them half a crown, and all returned to their work perfectly satisfied.

A young fellow named R. W. Undine, living in La Crosse, Wis., recently used a young lady named Miss Sarah Brickett, as the name is variously spelled, to practice on. She was imprisoned. The scheme seems to have been very successful, and the Government has promised to give 25,000 francs. The list contains the names of several eminent Englishmen, amongst others that of Mr. Buckingham, Mr. John Stuart Mill, and Mr. Bright.

It is expected that there will be a famine in Bohemia, as that province has had to maintain two enormous armies for several weeks, and in very many of its districts the crops have been destroyed by the cavalry horses.

An oscillating sawing machine has been introduced into a Baltimore ship-yard. The invention does away with a large amount of hand work, and does the work much quicker. It is used for sawing out twists, bevels, and bends, in ship timber.

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, alluding to the fact that many country merchants are deterred from visiting the large cities by reason of the cholera, to the neglect of their usual purchases of the fall trade, says this absence of the usual number of buyers has induced an increased desire to sell, and those who take advantage of this feeling, and purchase now, are not likely to regret it.

It is believed that the necessity for condensation in telegraphic despatches which will pass through the Atlantic Cable, will cause a general tendency to brevity in writing.

What's the use of fanning? asks the Cincinnati *Gazette*. Women imagine that fanning cools them, but it don't, and this imagination makes it necessary to continue fanning for as soon as they pretermit there is an imaginary resection of heat. Fanning affords but temporary relief at the best, but for the want of a better means of "keeping cool," it will still continue to reign over all other methods.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. D. O. Merwin, of Vicksburg, Mississippi, died recently at that place. He was born in New York, and settled South many years ago. He became District Attorney and one of the Supreme Court Judges of the State. He was a man of most abundant learning, and during the days of the Confederacy was outspoken in his opposition to the principle upon which it was founded.

—The death is announced of the Right Reverend George Trevor Spencer, D. D., Chancellor of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, and formerly Bishop of Madras.

—Charlotte Cushman, the American actress, now retired, is living in London. She will spend the winter in Italy.

—The Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., a son of General John A. Dix, and rector of Trinity Church, in New York, the wealthiest Episcopal parish in this country, reports his income for 1865 at seven thousand dollars—his entire salary for the year.

—While Napoleon III. is reading to the world, in the second volume of his "Julius Cæsar," a mill and elaborate description of the invasion of Britain by his hero and prototype, an English paper suggests Mr. Sutton, casuilty lecturing his Imperial Majesty, flinging in his face a pamphlet entitled, "Julius Cæsar: Did he ever cross the Channel?"

—The Hawaiian royal party have been entertained by Mr. Moses H. Grinnell, of New York, in a manner marked intimacy with the Grinnell family, is pleasantly traced to the fact that, while in England, the house of Lady Franklin was the home of her Imperial Highness, and the widow of the lamented Arctic explorer has not been forgetful of the liberal and emphatic encouragement afforded by Mr. Grinnell to the noble expeditions of the late Dr. Kane in search of her husband. Previous to Her Majesty's departure from Great Britain, and in time to enable her the royal arrival, Lady Franklin dispatched introductory letters to that gentleman, which, since the coming of the Queen, have been mutually acted upon with equal pleasure to both parties.

—The New York *Herald's* literary *factotum* says that a London publication recently issued a reprint of an American work as the "Life and Correspondence of Benjamin Sullivan"—meaning Sillman. This reminds us that we were once sorely puzzled by seeing on one sheet of a Paris journal several volumes announced thus: "*Les Œuvres de Paul Ding, auteur Americain*," and on another below some more, the name of whose author was given conspicuously as W. I. Bracebridge. The latter we readily defined to be "Bracebridge Hall," by Washington Irving. But we remembered no Mr. Ding among American authors—not even Mr. Paul Ding—until we discovered that these two mysterious monosyllables united in the name of the novelist Paulding, ex-Secretary of the United States Navy.

—Adeline Patti took her "farewell benefit" in London, on the 27th ult., which was patronized by one of the most brilliant audiences ever assembled at the British capital. The London *Times* declares it to have been the greatest triumph of the season. The first act of *L'Etoile du Nord* was followed by the garden scene from *Faust et Marguerite*, and the whole concluded with the first act of *Crispino e la Comare*. To sustain on the same night and in immediate succession, three characters possessing so little in common as Caterina, Marguerite and Annetta would, under any circumstances, be a feat of no ordinary difficulty.

—The Parisian comic sheet, the "*Figaro*," informs its readers as to the true names of certain popular writers. "Formand Caballero" conceals the name of a Queen's sister—no less a person than the Duchess of Montpensier. The Emperor's cousin, Madame Ratazzi, has signed as "Camille Bernard," "Baron Stack," and "Viscount d'Albens." The father of this authoress was the late Hon. Mr. Wyse, an Irish gentleman of good family, and for many years English Minister at Athens. He married a daughter of Lucien Bonaparte, brother of the first Emperor, and separated from his wife soon after his marriage. His eldest daughter married Prince de Solms, and, a fortnight after his death, Victor Emanuel's then Minister, Ratazzi. As the Princess de Solms, her *salon* in Paris was celebrated as the place of rendezvous for the semi-literary and artistic world of Paris. "Henri Dasloches" and "Jacques Renaud" are the pseudonyms of Madame Dash.

—A London critic styles Artemus Ward and Josh Billings "funny Puritans, leavened with good taste," and predicts that Billings will soon become as household a word in his adopted country as Sam Slick.

—Lamertine has at last actually begun to write his memoirs. He has been talking about it for years. Three volumes at a time are promised.

—The London *Cosmopolitan* says: "Mr. George Hudson has just recovered by a verdict of the court, the sum of £10,000 from the Northwestern Railway company. At the last elections, when Mr. Hudson was a candidate for the house of commons, he was nabbed on the morning of election day, cast into the poor debtors' prison, and kept there for several months. The law prosecutes as well as protects men; and but for the law's delays in rendering justice in the above case, the ex-railway king might be able to write M. P. after his name."

—Queen Victoria's outward observances of veneration for the Prince Consort continue to be as marked as ever.

—All the saddle horses of the late Prince are kept in the stables at Windsor; but though they are taken out daily for exercise, no one is permitted to mount any of them. To do so would be a cause of dismissal for the groom.

—The following incident is related as showing Garibaldi's coolness and love of adventure: He went out reconnoitering alone in disguise, and in the midst of the mountains suddenly found himself within reach of an Austrian sentinel's rifle. Instead of precipitately retiring, he sat down on a rock, took out some bread and cheese, and ate with the careless ease of a peasant. The sentinel took the bait, and Garibaldi walked off at his leisure.

The Presidential Tour—Pittsburgh to be Visited.

The arrangements for the Presidential visit to Chicago are all complete. The railroad timetable as now arranged, takes the party from Washington in the 7:30 morning train on Tuesday, August 28, arriving at Philadelphia at 1:30 o'clock P. M. The party remain in that city until 8 o'clock the next morning, Wednesday, when they leave for New York, arriving at the latter place at noon Thursday. August 30. Leave New York *via* Hudson river steamer in the morning and arrive at Albany in the evening. Friday, August 31, leave Albany in the morning for Auburn, via Schenectady, Utica and Syracuse. Saturday, September 1, leave Auburn for Niagara Falls via Geneva, Canandaigua, Rochester, Brockport, Albion and Lockport. Remain at Niagara Falls Sunday, and leave there on Monday morning, September 3, for Buffalo, where they halt for three hours, and then proceed to Cleveland via Erie and Dunkirk, arriving at Cleveland in the evening. Tuesday, September 4—Leave Cleveland in the morning for Detroit, via Toledo and Monroeville, stopping three hours at Toledo. Wednesday, September 5—Leave Detroit via Ann Arbor, Jackson, Marshall, Kalamazoo and Michigan City, and arriving at Chicago at about 8 o'clock in the evening. Mr. Seward is the only member of the Cabinet that has positively arranged to accompany the President, but there is a possibility that Postmaster General Randall and Secretary Mcculloch may be of the company. The time assigned for the visit to Chicago is at the option of the President, and one of the best Sheep farms in the country, it is alleged on good authority, is about to be purchased by Mr. Lincoln, which will be visited on the return trip. From Chicago the party will stop at West Point, where they will be met by a delegation and a collation served up. General McCallum, who formerly had charge of the military railroads, is to have the general transportation arrangements, and H. A. Chadwick, Esq., of Willard's Hotel, is to take charge of the provisioning and quartering of the party along the route. The ladies of the White House and of Mr. Seward's family are to be of the company.

THE MUTILATION OF GEN. SHERIDAN'S DISPATCH.—The Jersey City *Times* has the following: A gentleman just from Washington informs us that he knows that the following is a part of what Gen. Phil. Sheridan did send in his dispatch to the authorities at Washington in reference to the riot at New Orleans. He says Gen. Sheridan used substantially the following language:

"This is one of the greatest outrages that ever occurred in any country. I refuse to obey the orders of any 'Confederate.' I tender my resignation, and shall not remain in New Orleans under martial law until further advices."

If that is what Gen. Sheridan sent, and it sounds just like him, he would send, it is no wonder that his dispatches were mutilated or suppressed. We make this public statement on the authority of our informant, whose name is at the service of the officials if they want it. Let them now publish Gen. Sheridan's original dispatches.

THE Indianapolis *Journal* says that Robert Trotter, of Ladoga, a well known cattle dealer in that State, who was reported several weeks since as having been murdered secretly in one of the Indianapolis banks by forged paper, has escaped beyond the lines of United States jurisdiction. It is thought that he has gone to Europe. It is generally conceded that Trotter succeeded in swindling banks and individuals to the amount of nearly three hundred thousand dollars—twenty-five thousand of which he obtained in Indianapolis, and the remainder in New York and Buffalo. In the latter city he had dealt largely in gold, and by judicious purchases had succeeded in establishing an excellent credit with the banks. In the past few years, he used to the serious loss of his creditors.

MORE CONVENTIONISTS UNDER BOND—GEN. HANCOCK.—A New Orleans paper of a late date contains the following: Since our last edition, Mr. Payne and Mr. Culver have entered into the 1866 Convention, indicted by the Grand Jury, have surrendered themselves, and entered into bonds for their appearance for trial. Mr. Culver was granted an opportunity for Mr. Payne, and Mr. Payne for Mr. Culver.

It was reported last evening, in well informed circles, that Major General HANCOCK was on his way to this city under orders from the War Department, by direction of the President, in Washington, it is surmised, is sent here to investigate the recent disturbances and the causes that led to the same. He is expected to arrive about Wednesday next.

MARTIAL LAW IN NEW ORLEANS.—There are indications of serious embarrassment growing out of the second declaration of martial law in New Orleans, and the virtual suspension of the civil power. The President's emphatic order to General Sheridan, that he must "sustain" civil authority, has failed to produce the effect of which he has virtually deposed the Mayor and entire police force, and created such a collision between the two departments, as to have the greatest need for prompt action. Instead of which,

The Daily Commercial

ELOQUENT SPEECH

OF

Hon. John A. Bingham.

THE BULLET AND THE BALLOT.

Loyal Men Before Traitors.

Equal Representation.

The following is a full report of the eloquent, but brief, speech of Hon. John A. Bingham, at Cambridge, Guernsey county, Ohio, on the occasion of his renomination for Congress, on Wednesday:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I gratefully accept the nomination tendered me to-day by the representatives of the loyal people of the Sixteenth Congressional District. Believe me, my fellow citizens, when I say to you, that, having spent the flower of my manhood in the councils of the nation, in a struggle at the capitol with the men who conspired against the supremacy of your Constitution and the unity of the Republic, that in this, our last and final trial for the nation's life, I would have shrunk from this nomination, except upon the voluntary call of my fellow citizens. (Cheers). Every man in the Sixteenth District will bear witness that, personally, I have not sought the honor of this position. I would have considered it a privilege to have served in whatever place it pleased God to appoint, although it had been the humblest in the ranks of the people, to save the nation's life. (Cheers).

COUNTRY BEFORE PARTY.

I do not accept this nomination as the representative of any mere political organization. I accept it only as the representative of a portion of that mighty body of freemen who cover this Continent; who look out upon Europe from their eastern and upon Asia from their western habitations; men who during these four years of blight and of storm have kept watch and ward over the infant Republic, the last hope of oppressed humanity upon the earth; men who, in the hour of trial, forgot that they were Democrats, forgot that they were Republicans, and remembered only that they were Americans, a part of that mighty order of free commonwealths that dot the continent across from the rock-bound coast of New England to the golden gates of the Pacific, and who swore an oath in the presence of God, when the red right hand of treason smote at the white breast of their parent country, that they would save it or perish. (Great applause.)

THE BULLET AND THE BALLOT.

The last hour of this great conflict has come. Three hundred thousand young men, the beauty and pride men of the land, have perished upon its high places, that the country might live. The battle by the nations has been fought and won. The last, the greatest, because the final conflict is to be fought, not by the bayonet, but by the ballot,

"That weapon firmer set
And surer than the bayonet."

(Great cheers.). In the hands of a free people, it will speak in the coming contest for the final triumph or the final overthrow of the republic. Viewed in this light, my fellow citizens, it is such a contest as no man within the hearing of my voice ever witnessed before, because it is a contest which decides of itself the future of a great people.

ONLY TWO PARTIES.

There are but two parties to-day, as there were upon that morning when treason fired the first gun on Fort Sumter; there are but two parties in the land, the friends of the Constitution, the friends of the liberty of the human race, secured by law in this land, given of God as the last refuge of liberty upon earth; and the friends of that despotism, and conspiracy, and treason, and unmatched crime, which sought to rend the Republic to atoms, and to cast lots for its seamless garments. There are but patriots and traitors. They who favor treason and traitors may call themselves patriots until they are hoarse shouting the word. Do the men who thus rely on the prestige of a name insist that loyal men only shall be put upon guard to protect the dearest interests of this nation? Do they not rather say that its places of trust shall be given to those who but yesterday mustered their hosts against the Government from the banks of the Potomac to the banks of the Rio Grande? The men who occupy an equivocal position on questions of this kind, no matter whether they call themselves Democrats or something else, are no better than traitors.

THE NAKED ISSUE.

This is all of the issue before the American people. It is simply this, and nothing less, whether the loyal men who saved this Republic in the council and in the field, by the treasure of their purses, and the treasure of their hearts, who have given their sons, the apple of their eye, as a sacrifice for the life of the nation, shall be intrusted with the care of the Republic; or whether these men who followed the fortunes of Lee and Beauregard and Joseph E. Johnston, are to be allowed hereafter to enter your National Capitol as legislators and rulers of this great people. This is the whole question, as is clearly seen by a glance at the two platforms announced at Columbus, by the two parties within the last month.

THE UNION PROPOSITION.

The party calling itself by that name, which has now become honored as the party of the Union, declare that they accept the constitutional amendment presented to the American people, as a fair and just basis for the restoration of the Union.

IMMEDIATE RESTORATION.

The other party, detaining and disgracing the name of Democrat, assemble also in Convention, and resolve that they are in favor of the immediate and unconditional restoration of the States lately in rebellion; and in favor of their immediate as well as unconditional representation in Congress. Votes—"Never, never!" The word "immediate" is theirs, and you cannot mistake the meaning of it. They are opposed, of course, to constitutional amendment; they are opposed, of course, to any new guaranties being required for the safety of life of the Republic; they are opposed, of course, to any new securities for the protection of persons or property in the Southern States of the Union after restoration. Ask any one of their leaders what he means by "immediate and unconditional restoration," and if you only assure him that your fidelity may be relied upon, by following in the steps of the party of his own home, he will tell you that he means, without any constitutional guaranties, without any test oaths, without any interference of any kind on the part of Congress; that when Jeff. Davis, Robert E. Lee, Joe Johnston and all the rest of them come to the capitol and assume to sit down in the halls of Congress, or exercise the duties of the highest offices in the gift of the people, they shall be allowed to do so without question.

DUTY TO AMEND.

They are opposed to the test oath as unconstitutional; and they are opposed to the constitutional amendment because it is unconstitutional. I have learned from our past national experience, the highest source of knowledge, that the first great principle of American institutions, as it is presented in Washington's Farewell Address, is the right of the people to change their Constitutions of Government whenever change becomes necessary for the liberties of the people. This is a duty second to none that devolves upon them on this earth. This struggle for four years has testified to all he world that amendments are needed in the Constitution of the United States.

EQUAL CIVIL RIGHTS.

That which stands foremost in the proposed amendment is, that hereafter "no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process at law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law."

Since nations first began to be on this planet, never was a proposition like that passed for the people of a nation to adopt or reject. No State shall deny any person, no matter whence he comes, no matter how poor, no matter how friendless, no matter how friendless—before his hand shall hereafter deny to any person the equal protection of the laws; and the Congress shall have power, by the authority of the American people, to enforce this provision.

Who is there to object to it? Is it objected to by any Christian man, to embody in your Constitution at least the simple golden rule you learned at your mother's knee: "Whatsoever ye would that others should do unto you, do ye even so unto them?" It is a great step, but one that ought long since to have been taken, to say that hereafter no State shall deny to any person, the lowliest among us no more than to the body of the people who are sovereigns of this land, the equal protection of the laws. That principle embodied in your Constitution, as the will of the people, and we shall say that justice has made this land its habitation. (Cheers. The attribute of Deity, Justice, is to be recognized in and inforced by the Constitution of your country.

I think this is the way to make a nation immortal, to do justice, to make the rights of all men as sacred as our own.

EQUAL REPRESENTATION.

In the next place, the States of this Union shall have equal representation, according to their representative population. You know but when this war began there were four millions of slaves in the land, that by the terms of the constitution only three-fifths of the population were counted in the basis of representation. You know, too, that by the consuming fire of the terrible conflict every letter fell from every human limb, from ocean to ocean, and then the alarm cloud rose, the sun upon his course in the heavens looked not down upon a single slave. (Applause.)

By means of the emancipation of the slaves, the three fifths rule of your Constitution was annulled; and the question to-day is, whether South Carolina, with 400,000 of these black men, not emancipated from thraldom, but exercised on all political rights, shall now have counted, every one man for man, in the basis of representation, along with the free men of Ohio who participate in the administration of public affairs, in other words, by reason of this change, are the 400,000 blacks of South Carolina to count as strongly as so many of the voting population of the North? Shall the letter of the constitution be followed and its spirit be violated? Shall 200,000 white men in South Carolina elect as many representatives to Congress as 400,000 while men in Ohio? Shall a minority of former rule a majority? That is the question. We say to them, if you don't enumerate the emancipated slaves among your people, and take them the basis of representation; if you don't give suffrage irrespective of color or race, no shall not represent the disfranchised race in the Congress of the nation. In other words, say that the black patriots of South Carolina, who stood in the front of Fort Wagner and fought in defense of the Republic against the traitors of that State, are as much entitled to represent the loyal men of former rule. (Great cheers.) These gentlemen, when they resolve in favor of unconditional representation, resolve against that fair and equal representation. Here is the difference between me and my opponent in the coming election in October. I say it is at fair if South Carolina excludes her black population entirely as voters, she shall not count them on the floor of Congress, any more than she shall count her horned cattle, while I say she may do this very thing. But if South Carolina chooses to count in her black population, with her white population, by granting impartial suffrage and thus increase the basis of her representation, there can be no reasonable objection, and she will add additional strength to the Government of these States. We leave this question of suffrage, you see, with the several States, where it has always been; but we adopt a just principle of representation for each and all the States.

VIOLATION OF OFFICIAL OATHS.

What is the next proposition that opposes the unconditional restoration of the rebel States? Is that any man who broke his official oath to the nation or State, and rendered service to this rebellion, shall, except by the grace of the American people, be permitted to hold a position, either in the National or State Government. Pretended Democrats are opposed to that. Why? Because the chief of their party, who waged this war upon the nation and the nation's life, now a prisoner of war at Fortress Monroe, broke his oath of office as United States Senator, to organize treason and rebellion; they think their party can never be restored, unless it shall be represented hereafter, to elect Jeff. Davis Senator and Bob Lee Representative in Congress.

We say, by this amendment, never while that institution stands, shall any of these men, who confed themselves with perjury as with a cement, breaking the oaths they took before God to protect and defend the constitution of the United States, by going out and waging war four years, never shall they hold any office of honor or profit, either in the Republic or in any of the States of the Republic. Great cheers. The Democratic platform rejects this proposition, and declares for immediate and unconditional restoration.

THE NATION'S DEBT.

There is still one other provision, and that is at the pledged faith of the nation to its dead and to its living defenders, the pledged faith of all to its little children who are watching by the vacant chair for the long expected return of their father from the war, shall never be broken. These Democrats oppose this, and therein disgrace our common humanity. That pledge will be broken unless the loyal people of the nation engraft this provision into their Constitution. You have evidence of it all around you. But let the people speak and say that this covenant shall be kept until every obligation is fulfilled; that the nation will not desert its defenders who sleep their last sleep upon a hundred fields of battle, now represented in their widows and children; that the country will not desert its maimed heroes who made the trenches of Vicksburg, and the bloody ground of Stone River, and the sun crowned heights of Kenesaw, and the rocky hills of Gettysburg, holy ground; that the country will never consent that the covenant made with them shall be broken. (Great applause.)

EXAMPLE OF TENNESSEE.

There are objections raised by these Northern Democrats to all the provisions of the proposed constitutional amendment. They would have the unconstitutional exscription of the insurgent States. Thank God! since they wrote the miserable page of secession of their State platform which I have just been citing, something has been done. The loyal masses of Tennessee, in the heart of Tennessee, whose mountains and plains are red with the blood of her children, when in the great struggle in defense of the Republic, have set the grand example of ratifying in good faith the only mercy of her repentant wives in the Senate, and a majority of her whole number of representatives in the House, it is considered, of your Constitution. (Loud applause.) They have changed their Constitution and laws so as to be in conformity with it. And what is better, if possible, Tennessee has been restored to her place in the Union, and her full representation, both in the Senate and in the House, have been admitted to their seats. (Renewed applause.)

Is it asking too much of the residue, theten remaining rebellious States, that they shall imitate the example of Tennessee? No. Is it asking too much to allow that the American people themselves shall decide this issue at the polls? For as you remember, October in Ohio, and in the other States, this question will be determined. If the people of these States, who saved the Republic, will rally at the polls and declare in favor of the adoption of this amendment, rely upon it, every State in the South will imitate right speedily the example of Tennessee, and you will have the amendment ratified by the votes of all the States, and a restored Republic by the time the Fortieth Congress assembles. Is it not worth standing for, to restore this Republic and perfect your Constitution, so that the whole people hereafter will have in their care and keeping the humblest State and the humblest citizen of the great Republic? and that hereafter Georgia will not make it a penal offense for any one to teach her children to read the Word of God, and to know that there is a higher and purer life beyond the grave.

HOW WILL IT WORK.

How will it be when this amendment is placed in the Constitution. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges of any citizen of the United States?" Freedom of conscience is one of the privileges of the citizens of the States, and men are not to be put to the torture, seat to the dungeon, or made to walk the narrow slope of the scaffold, for teaching their children the holy precepts of our Lord and Master.

THE CITIZEN SUPREME TO THE STATE.

We don't ally the citizen and the State, but we make the State recognize the great principle that the Government is made for man, and not man for the Government. I believe the words of that grand, thoughtful spirit who took every throne in Europe by storm, the proclaimed from the French Academy, that "the citizen is superior to the State." Come to me and live and die upon the earth. Here they fulfill their destiny. But after the citizen has discharged every duty, after he has served, abides with him the nobler faculties of his nature, by which he draws to God and the unseen realities of a better life.

THE STATE AND THE NATION.

I ask you to perfect by the ballot what has been begun by the ballot. Secure at last a permanent peace by establishing freedom and justice throughout the whole land. Leave the States intact, in the possession of every right that hitherto pertained to them; but let them know that for the abuse of their power intrusted to them, sustained by the whole people of this land, they will redress the wrong and punish the whole world know that the American Republic presents for the admiration of mankind the sublime spectacle of a Government so wise, so humane, and yet so strong and just, that there are none so high, "Treason, the laws are to be above its avenging power, and none so humble who obey its laws as to be beneath its protecting care. Let the people thus assemble well. Let it be left undone and it is evident that the most precious and ultimate blessings ever made on this earth by any people for any government, has at last been made in vain. (Applause.)

As Mr. Bingham was thanked by the convention for his nomination, three rousing cheers were given for the successful triumph of the ticket.

AMUSEMENTS.

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C. D. HESS.....DIRECTOR.

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AUGUST 18, '66, WITH A

FIRST CLASS COMPANY,

For the Inauguration of the

MOST BRILLIANT SEASON,

Dramatic and Operatic, ever known in Pittsburgh.

The Opera House has been thoroughly remodeled and magnificently decorated, and is now beyond doubt, one of the

FINEST DRAMATIC TEMPLES

West of New York or Philadelphia.

The Director's long connection with the management of GROVER'S THEATER, Washington, D. C., having placed him in an influential position with the

First Stars of America,

he is prepared to announce the most brilliant succession of engagements that Pittsburgh has ever been favored with. Miss Kate Fisher, Mr. Edwin Adams, Williams, Miss Lucille Western, Mr. J. E. Murdoch, Miss Bateman, Mr. G. L. Fox, Harrold, Miss Charlotte Thompson, the Webb Sisters, and the great Historical Tragedian, Forrest, (whether engaged or not for this house, while Max Strakosch's Italian Opera Troupe, Grover's Opera Troupe, and the Richings English Opera Company will render the musical portion of the season particularly brilliant. The great Ravel-Leotard Troupe will also appear.

See small bills and advertisements for list of the excellent company which compose it.

Private and Commodious Dressing Rooms, Nos. 281 and 283 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.
W. C. SMYTHE.....Sole Lessee.
FRED. ADAMS.....Manager.

GRAND OPENING.

Wednesday Evening, August 15, 1866.

The entire company, brought from the East by Mr. Adams, has been engaged and will appear in conjunction with Sugar Coated Company, forming the largest

COMBINATION OF TALENT

Ever brought to this city.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Orchestra Chairs.....50 Cents.
Dress Circle.....25 "
Gallery.....15 "

GREAT TIGHT-ROPE EXHIBITION, on Liberty street, corner Sixth, M. JOHN DENIER, the wonderful fair naught, who has astonished the world by his long walks, will make three tight rope ascensions in this city, on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, August 13th, 14th and 15th, 1866, at six o'clock, P. M., and perform some of his wonderful and daring feats, never before successfully accomplished by any other artiste in this country. aug11-tf

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY

No. 1, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. Rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same. 1665-1y

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54 Wood Street.

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From 8 to 10 inches in thickness. Address,

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ROLLING MILL

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offer for sale their Rolling Mill and Hinge Factory, situated 2½ miles below Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, adjoining the Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company's Works, and a short distance below the Superior Rail Mill and Manchester Locomotive Works, and can be reached by accommodation trains on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and Manchester street cars. The mill comprises 12 heating furnaces, 1 scrap furnace and 3 heat 15-inch bar mill and 8-inch guard mill, 5 boilers, one 40-horse power engine, 5 feet stroke, entirely new, and in good repair, manufactured by Messrs. Mackintosh, Hemphill & Co., one 12-inch cylinder engine for running 8-inch mill, shears, lathes, etc., etc., all in complete working order.

Hinge Factory for manufacturing strap and T hinges, now in successful operation, with a capacity of one hundred gross per week. The improvements are a large STONE DWELLING HOUSE, with four rooms; a frame dwelling house, LARGE FRAME BARN, CARRIAGE HOUSE, and other out buildings. There are also upon the farm a fine orchard of WELL SELECTED FRUIT; also, a quarry of limestone, cheap, if a purchaser offers soon. Terms reasonable. Inquire of

S. R. W. GILL.

Or to the undersigned, at the Rolling Mill, on the premises.

SPLENDID RESIDENCE

FOR SALE,

Situate on a line of Passenger Railway, about 2½ miles from town. The House is large, new, commodious and provided with modern conveniences, and is a fine garden, with fruit, etc. For particulars apply to

J. LUDEWIG KORTHEN.

au2-tf 71 Grant street.

FOR SALE—

A place of twelve acres, situate on the Brownsville Road, twelve miles from the city under good cultivation. The improvements are a frame dwelling of four rooms, good spring of water, with spring house at the door; a choice variety of one hundred and thirty two trees. For further information, inquire, apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of

W. D. BATES,
Butler st., Lawrenceville, Pa.

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MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—Fronting on Washington street 56 feet, and running back 130 feet to an alley, and near to Liberty street. LARGE IRON CLAD BUILDING suitable for manufacturing, another building in the rear. This Establishment is well situated for a Machine or Foundry business, and also for Planing Mill. Is already supplied with a 50 horse power engine. Large Boiler, shafting, Planers, Belting, &c. Apply soon to

E. McMANIN & CO.
122 FOURTH STREET.

DESIRABLE FARM

FOR SALE.

160 acres of land, situated one mile from Salem Oil, known as the "WOODS FARM." The land is of good quality, and has on it about 40 acres of timber. There is a large BRICK HOUSE well furnished, a spending 12 rooms, and conveniently arranged for a dwelling of six Rooms with finished Attic. The Store room is leased until April 1st, 1867, at $600 per annum. Possession of the Dwelling can be had at once. JOHN D. MURPHY.

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46 ACRES OF LAND.

Only 2 miles from the city, on the Noblestown Plank Road, within 10 minutes' walk of Broadhead Station, on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad. The land is beautifully situated for country residences, and for beauty of scenery cannot be surpassed in Allegheny county. The formation of the hills is such that by any conceivable division into lots, each would have the advantage of the scenery.

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FOR SALE.

110 ACRES COAL 2½ miles from Steubenville, and ½ mile from Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad. The surface of the land is rolling, and the veins of good Coal. The first at a depth of 70 feet is 4½ feet; the second, at a depth of 125 feet, is 3½ feet; third, at a depth of 200 feet, is 3½ feet. Will be sold cheap.

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FOR SALE.

119½ ACRES OF LAND, in Cecil township, Washington county, one mile south of Venice, four miles from Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad. 90 acres cleared and under cultivation, ba ance in good timber. Churches and school within one mile.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
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E. C. KEYS,
No. 6 Hill's Block, Duquesne Way.

au3

FOR SALE—SCULLY'S SPRINGS.

13 acres of Bottom Land, situated in Chartiers Valley, 2½ miles from the city via Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, and accessible by good driving roads, including the celebrated Mineral Spring, known as "Scully's Springs." The medicinal qualities of the water will be readily appreciated on an examination of a scientific analysis of Dr. Wm. Meade, Pamphlets containing the analysis can be obtained on application to

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jy3

FOR SALE—

Two hundred acres Coal and surface, situate about thirty rods east of the village station, on Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad. The railroad runs directly through the property. 50 acres of the surface is land of cultivation, the remaining 150 acres in good white oak timber.

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FOR SALE--Dwelling House and STORE ROOM. That desirable lot, No. 32 Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, having a front of 50 feet on Fourth street by 64 feet deep, on which is a substantial THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING. The first floor consists of the Hall, and a large first-class Store room. The second and Third stories are finished, and conveniently arranged for a dwelling of six Rooms with finished Attic. The Store room is leased until April 1st, 1867, at $600 per annum. Possession of the Dwelling can be had at once. JOHN D. BAILEY,

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Trains arrive and leave the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Fast Line.....	2.00 a m	Day Express.....	3.00 a m
Wall's No. 1.....	6.30 a m	Wall's No. 1.....	6.30 a m
Fairbs'k Ex....	7.30 a m	Mail & Express..	7.30 a m
Wall's No. 2.....	8.30 a m	Cincinnati Ex..	11.05 a m
Johnstown Ac....	10.00 a m	Wall's No. 3.....	10.30 a m
Baltimore Exp..	1.00 p m	Wall's No. 3.....	11.30 a m
Phila. Express..	1.30 p m	Johnstown Ac..	2.30 p m
N. York Exp....	1.30 p m	Braddock No. 1	3.40 p m
Wall's No. 4.....	3.00 p m	Mail & Express	4.10 p m
Wall's No. 4.....	4.00 p m	Wall's No. 4.....	4.30 p m
Braddock No. 2	5.00 p m	Wall's No. 5.....	6.05 p m
Wall's No. 5.....	7.00 p m	Fast Line.....	10.15 p m
Allentown Ac....		Wall's No. 6.....	10.50 p m
Eng't train....	10.15 p m		
Day Express....	10.50 p m		

*Daily. All others Sundays excepted.

The Church Trains leave Wall's station every Sunday at 9.15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10.00 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12.50 p. m. and arrive at Wall's station at 1.00 p. m.

The Philadelphia and the Baltimore Express will connect with the New York Express, at 1.30 p. m. on Sundays.

NOTICE—In case of loss, the Pennsylvania R. R. Co. will not be responsible for more than $100 in personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.

W. H. SMITH, Agent.

1866 THE PITTSBURGH, 1866

Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. W.

AND

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

Trains arrive and leave at the Union Depot, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Ex....	2 05 A M	Chicago Ex....	2 20 A M
Cleveland Exp.	5 50	Cleveland Exp.	10 20
Erie & Yan Ex.	5 50	Chicago Exp..	10 40
Cl. & Wing. Mail	6 10	Wheeling Exp.	11 05
Cl. & Wing. Ex.	9 00	Mail Express..	3 30 P M
Cl. & Wing. Ac.	1 55 P M	Cl. & Wing. Ex.	3 40
Chicago Exp..	3 35	Cl. & Wing. Ac.	9 35
Wheeling Exp.	4 35	Chicago Ex....	9 30
Chicago Ex....	9 00	Cleveland Ex..	9 40
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
N. Brit'n Accm	9 00 A M	N. Brit'n Accm	6 50 A M
Leesdale.....	10 00	Leesdale.....	8 15
"	11 30	Wellsville....	9 00
New Castle....	2 30 P M	N. Castle....	12 45 P M
Wellsville....	3 30	Leesdale.....	11 15
Leesdale.....	4 50	"	1 05
N. Brit'n.....	5 30	N. Brit'n.....	1 30
N. Brit'n.....	6 15	Leesdale.....	1 20
Leesdale.....	7 30	"	2 15
"	11 00 P M	leaves	3 10 A M

Stop'd and to on Saturday's. Express arrive daily.

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ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Change of Time.

On and after WEDNESDAY, August 1st, 1866 Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh (Chartiers freight, including 13 cars, will run as follows:

	Leave Pgh.	Arrive at Pgh.
First Kiskiminetas Ac.	7 15 A M	12 00 M
Mail (to & from Mahing)	7 00	6 00 P M
Mail (Allen Accom.....	11 20	5 40
Parnesetta.....	11 00	2 00
Second Kiskiminetas Ac.	1 30 P M.	4 40 P M
Second Huron Accom..	2 30	5 40
Exp. to & from Mahing	4 00	10 05 A M
Third Hulton Accom..	5 30	6 55 P M
Fourth	6 20	8 15
Night Works.....		7 15 A M

The Sunday Church Train leaves Soda Works Station at 8.15. Returning—Leaves Pittsburgh, at 1 P. M., arriving at Soda Works at 2.30 P. M.

H. BLACKSTONE.
Superintendent.

jy31

CHANGE OF TIME.

Pitts. Columbus and Cin. R. R.

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STEUBENVILLE to COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS

And all the principal cities West and South-west.

On and after MONDAY, July 2d, 1866, trains will leave Pittsburgh as follows: Pittsburgh time.

	Departs.	Arrives.
Mail.....	2.10 A. M.	9.15 P. M
Express.....	2.20 P. M.	10.00 P. M
Fast Line.....	11.00 P. M.	10.30 A. M
Way Accommodation.....	6.10 A. M.	7.40 P. M
Steubenville Accom.....	9.35 A. M.	8.45 A. M

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(Late of the 139th Regiment.)

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A. R. NORTON, Attorney, having offices at AUSTIN, TYLER and WOODVILLE, with competent associates, will transact a general collection and agency business throughout Texas. Lands bought and sold; taxes paid; titles investigated; money collected and remitted. Those having claims of any description in any part of the State can address accordingly.

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If you wish to purchase a suit of BOYS' CLOTHING elegantly and tastefully gotten up, call at star of the West Clothing Hall, No. 169, corner of Market and Liberty streets. A

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

TO ALLEGHENY SUBSCRIBERS.—THE COMMERCIAL route west of Federal street heretofore carried by Henry K. Porter will hereafter be delivered by J. N. Thackeray, who alone is authorized to make collections therein. Subscribers failing to receive the paper will please make known the fact at the office No. 75 Fifth street.

THE TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

Republican Congressional Convention—Withdrawal of Gen. Negley from the Contest—Gen. J. K. Moorhead Renominated by Acclamation.

The delegates to the Republican congressional Convention of the Twenty-Second District assembled yesterday morning at ten o'clock, in the Court House. The convention was called to order by John W. Riddell, Esq., Chairman of the County Executive Committee, who announced that the first business in order would be the appointment of Chairman.

On motion of Mr. Isaac Jones, Mr. Riddell was chosen temporary Chairman, and Gen. A. L. Pearson, Col. Thomas M. Bayne and W. S. McClure appointed temporary Secretaries.

The credentials of the delegates were then handed in, and read by the secretaries. The following is a complete list:

ALLEGHENY.

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—James Bryce, Alanson Getty.
Second ward—James York, Edward House.
Third ward—W. Negley, Jr., Hall Long.
Fourth ward—J. W. Dalzell, G. S. Gaither.
Fifth ward—David Phillips, Robert Hart.
Fifth ward, second Precinct—R. Thompson, James Taylor.
Sixth ward—C. Jeremy, Jno. Rehman.
Seventh ward—Samuel Barclay, James Pacheli.
Eighth ward—James Kelly, Jno. Scott.
Ninth ward—C. H. Armstrong, T. W. Wells.
Tenth ward—T. J. Gourley, Jno. Orme.

BOROUGHS.

First ward, Lawrenceville—A. L. Pearson, J. H. Wainwright.
Second ward, Lawrenceville—S. M. Mahon, A. Dandridson.
Temperanceville—Geo. Wittingell, T. Ferguson.
West Pittsburgh—A. H. Wagner, Geo. Arbuckle.
Manchester—Richard Perry, N. Brodaw.
Birmingham, first precinct—S. Simms, D. Jenkins.
Birmingham, second precinct—R. B. Carman, jr., D. F. Kast.
East Birmingham—Wm. Mittenwell, John Hughes.
Mt. Reserve—T. Penney, Wm. M'Intosh.
Elizabeth—J. M. O'Neal, Samuel Vankirk.
West Elizabeth—J. Bradley, W. K. Hoyson.
Birmingham—Washington Jno. Neely, Jackson Kane.

TOWNSHIPS.

Pitt—Jno. Jones, Jacob Gossee.
Collins—John S. Berlin, C. Bostwick.
Penn—F. W. Doak, C. Snively.
Kirkpatrick—Col J. D. Copeland, Lieut A. Wall.
Mifflin—Jos. Stone, John Leadbetter.
Indiana—Wm. Hall, Samuel Gaut.
Moon—Dr. H. Briner, John Carr.
Upper St. Clair—Geo. W. Fife.
North Fayette—M. E. Baldwin, Dr. F. P. Graham.
Union—T. C. Negley, Wm. Frew.
South—J. H. Robb, W. J. Bigham.
Peebles—R. D. Palmer, W. H. Brown.
Liberty—Dr. John Perrishnal, John Barton.
Wilkins—John Nash, D. Sayder.
Patton—John Morris, Robt. Gibson.
Versailles—R. L. Woods, J. S. Moore.
Jefferson—John O'Neal, John F. Snee.
Chartiers—Jas. M'Coughe, Capt. A. M'Kelly.
Findley—A. H. Burns, Josiah Orr.
Snowden—Joseph Miller, W. S. Moulure.
Lower St. Clair—John Bell, Louis Pelz.
Crescent—Dr. John Wilson, Wm. Carson.
Blaine—James Trowick, Jesse Chamlingham.
Scott—H. Brandon, Jas. Robinson.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of permanent officers, when, on motion of Mr. Isaac Jones, Robert R. Carnahan, of this city, was unanimously elected President. Mr. Carnahan, on taking the chair, acknowledged the honor which had been conferred upon him in selecting him to preside over the deliberations of the Convention. The duties of the Convention were confined to the selection of a candidate to represent one of the most important Districts in the country in the National Congress. Due care should be exercised in selecting a proper person, as the action of the Convention would be ratified by the people of the district. The Republican party had saved the country, and its principles alone could perpetuate it. Mr. Carnahan then referred to the Convention in session in Philadelphia, which was almost entirely composed of men who had done all in their power to break down the Government. The speaker was determined to stand by the principles of the Republican party, let others do as they may. Although an office holder, he was not a candidate for re-election to the Position, but would adhere to the principles through which he obtained his appointment. The speaker was frequently applauded.

The following additional officers of the Convention were then appointed.

Vice Presidents—James Rees, J. Harvey Robb, John S. Moore and Isaac Jones.

Secretaries—Gen. A. L. Pearson, James McGonnigle, John Gilfillan, and Colonel William B. Negley.

The following communication from Major General James S. Negley, was then read to the Convention:

PITTSBURGH, August 14, 1866.

To the Chairman of the Union County Convention:

SIR: I desire the withdrawal of my name as a candidate before the Convention. Permit me at the same time to express sentiments of personal respect for the members of the convention, and gratitude to those who contributed by their exertions for and fidelity to my welfare, as far as I am aware, to the cause of the Union Republican party. Yours, truly,

JAMES S. NEGLEY.

The Chairman stated that the Convention was prepared to proceed with business, when, on motion of Major Negley, Gen. J. K. Moorhead was unanimously nominated by acclamation as the Republican candidate for Congress.

On motion, a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Jane s Rees, Wm. H. Brown and Jno. Scott, was appointed to wait upon Gen. Moorhead, and notify him of his nomination. The Committee on the arrangements retired with Gen. Negley, who was received with cheers.

The Chairman introduced the General, who, when the applause had subsided, proceeded to address the Convention. He said that he felt deeply embarrassed in the presence of the members of his constituency, a kindness which had been manifested towards him upon different occasions, for many years. He had frequently been misrepresented and calumny heaped upon him, but the Republicans of Allegheny county had always rallied around and sustained him. He had been accorded the Congressional nomination four times, and should the present nomination be ratified by the people, he would endeavor, in the future, as he had always done in the past, to merit their confidence, and use all the powers and energy at his command, in order towards the advancement of the best interests of the country. The speaker made a brief review of the condition of the State, and stated that he was impressed with the belief that the war was not yet over, and that the greatest trial yet experienced would take place upon the assembling of the fortieth Congress. The Democrats and Copperheads of the North, with the rebels of the South, will endeavor to organize congress in such a manner that they will have the majority of the votes. Men of nerve and decision will then be wanted at Washington and in the country, and if Lincoln were alive he would stand as a rock and be true to his party, Unless the rebel States ratified the constitutional amendments, which he did not believe they would do, he would never vote to admit them. The rebels had been conquered, and must submit to return to the Union on the terms proposed by Congress. The General then alluded to the State election, and stated that he had heard that a great Johnson party was being organized. He had, however, canvassed considerably through the county, but was unable to meet any Johnson men. The contest in the fall will be between the Republican and Democratic party as formerly, and he was satisfied that Gen. John W. Geary, our noble and gallant Governor, would be sure, with the Keystone State by a tremendous majority, to defeat the Philadelphia Copperhead. He had been a quarter of a century, and he knew that he possessed the talent, ability and zeal necessary to make a good Governor. He had no doubt but that as he had already said more than he at first intended, he would close by again returning his heartfelt thanks to the Convention.

At the conclusion of the General's remarks, the Committee on Resolutions reported, through Gen. Pearson, the following:

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the political course of the Hon. James S. Negley, as our Representative in Congress from this District. The able, energy and ability with which he has given his advocacy of the manufacturing, mechanical and agricultural interests of this district, and the many other thanks of the people of the State, and to the continued support and confidence of his own constituency, of which he has always the overwhelming evidence.

Resolved, That in General John W. Geary we have a candidate for Governor of the State, eminently distinguished alike for laudatory ability and patriotism, His past services and present attitude in the vigorous defence of every Union Republican voter, and we commend him to the cordial support of every friend of Liberty, Justice and Humanity.

Resolved, That we cannot too much applaud, commend and honor the unwavering fidelity to our cherished principles shown by the Federal officers generally of this and adjoining districts, who with but a solitary exception, have unintimidated their offices rather than abandon the patriot cause. Our people will ever hold them in grateful regard and esteem as men worthy of the highest trust of Freemen.

Resolved, That we favor the protection of the American mechanics and workingmen, and such policy as will afford them the preference in our own market.

Resolved, That we approve the course of the Republican members of both Houses of the present Congress in endeavoring to secure such constitutional amendments as will guard the people in the several States as the Platform of the Union Party declared to be necessary in the campaign of 1864.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE —. SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State excluding Indians not taxed, but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislature thereof is denied to any of the male inhabitants of said State, being of the twenty one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty one years of age in that State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability.

SECTION 4. That the validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted without debate.

The Convention then adjourned with three cheers for General Moorhead and three for General John W. Geary.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF AMERICAN VEGETATION.—American Commissioner Beckwith, at Paris, who is charged with the duty of attending to American interests in the Paris Exposition, writes that it is proposed to form a diorama in the Palace Garden for the exhibition of drawings, and expanding coloured photographs of remarkable, curious, useful or interesting vegetables, of which living specimens cannot be obtained. Pictures of the straits of Behring, landscape, or scenery where they are produced. The special exhibition will give a chance to interested parties to forward accurate pictures of some of our most extraordinary vegetable curiosities.

NOT SO BAD AS STATED.—W. Gibson Miller, Esq., who was injured on Monday, during the game of cricket between the Exchange and Olympic clubs, on the Allegheny Common by being struck on the face with the ball, was on the street yesterday, and attended to his business as usual. Mr. Miller says the accident was occasioned by the inadequate plethora of the capillary virus becoming violently moved in a rectangular or quadrilateral position, thereby causing a cessation of flabidency, or immediate suspension of numbness, and the opaqueness of the vizard following instantly after the manner of snow flakes. At least, he was informed so.

United States District Court.

The United States District Court assembled yesterday morning at ten o'clock. Hon. Wilson McCandless on the bench. The following business was transacted:

The counsel for the prosecution in the case of the United States vs. David C. Dipple, of Lycoming county, indicted for passing counterfeit money, delivered his address to the jury, and then the counsel for the defendant was heard, they retired, and the court sentenced him to pay a fine of fifty dollars, and undergo an imprisonment of five years in the Western Penitentiary.

Jacob Longnecker, indicted for retailing liquors without a United States license, was next placed upon trial. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

The next case taken up was that of the United States vs. William Harris, indicted for practicing the profession of a physician without a license. He plead guilty to the indictment, and was sentenced by the Court to pay the costs of prosecution and a fine of one dollar.

On motion of the District Attorney, judgments were entered against Henry C. Ohler and David B. Nice, impleaded with George L. Judd, for eight hundred and fifty-two dollars, the penalty on a bond.

Sixteen civil cases, on the docket for trial, were ordered by the Court to be continued, on account of the illness of the counsel for the defendants.

Court then adjourned until this morning at ten o'clock.

Alleged Larceny.

Mrs. Bostwick, a resident of the Fourth ward, was prosecuted before the Mayor yesterday by Mr. James McKnight, for larceny. It appears that some time since Mr. McKnight lost a valuable gold watch while passing along the street, and that the watch was afterwards retained by Mrs. Bostwick had found a watch answering the description of the one he had lost. He called upon Mrs. Bostwick, when she informed him that she thought it was a lady's watch, and handed it as her property. Mr. McKnight not being satisfied with the answer, appeared before the Mayor and lodged a complaint against her for larceny. He was, however, unable to make out a case in that way and the accused was discharged.

Wm. Overington was taken before the Mayor yesterday to answer a charge of larceny, preferred by Valentine Sharpsburg. The defendant was accused of stealing one set of double harness, valued at sixty dollars, and a saddle and bridle, the property of Mr. Hoffman, the property of R. J. White & Co. The evidence, however, against the accused was not sufficient to warrant the Mayor in holding him for trial, when he was discharged.

Lobbery at a Boarding House.

Oliver Cloose was arrested and taken before A German Joseph A. Butler, of the Sixth ward, yesterday, charged with robbery. It appears that on sunday morning last, three men, named Samuel Hill, J. Zimmerman and Philip Shoneborough, entered the house of Cloose, on the corner of Federal street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Zimmerman, awakening a noise in his room, arose, and upon examining his clothes discovered his pants lying on the floor, the door open, and a silver and pocket book, containing eight dollars, gone. He aroused his room mates, who discovered that they had also been robbed. Hill had two hundred and fifty dollars in money in his pocket, which was stolen, as he also about six dollars belonging to Shoneborough. Suspicion attached to Cloose, who boarded at the same house, and Hill accordingly made complaint to Alderman Butler and made an information against him, charging him with the robbery. Cloose was arrested as stated, and searched, but none of the missing articles were found in his possession. He had a partial hearing which resulted in his being held for a further examination.

New Military Organization.

The Lincoln Guards, Capt. Strange, a volunteer military company, composed of about eighty of the colored residents of Allegheny, which was recently been organized, made their first appearance on the streets yesterday, and attracted great attention. After parading through the principal streets of our sister city, they proceeded to the Diamond, where they were extended to Mayor Morrison a complimentary salutation. The Mayor acknowledged the compliment in a few appropriate remarks, after which F. S. Morrison, Esq., son of the Mayor and a member of the Pittsburgh bar, delivered a very able address, urging the Legislature to defeat the present infamous Constitution of the State, which had been engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability.

SECTION 4. That the validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points. United States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY, August 14—P. M.

In monetary circles there is no change to notice. There is no speculative demand for money, although the principal places of discount appear to have as much paper offered as they are willing to take, even at what would be considered at New York or any of the eastern financial points as extraordinarily high rates. When we read that money is easy at five per cent, and good commercial paper taken at six or seven, and on call as low as three per cent., it sounds odd in contrast with the general ruling rates here. Nine per cent. is the rate for the "purely gilt-edged," and as a friend on the street calls "double twisted" paper, but such offerings are rare, and the more usual figure for even first-class is ten per cent. On the open market twelve is the common rate, and fifteen is no uncommon figure, with strong collateral to the back.

—The New York quotations to-day were: gold, 140¼; Eighty-ones, 106½; Five-twenties, 106½; Ten-Forties, 99½; Seven-Thirties, 106; Michigan Southern, 85½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 87½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 104½; Erie, 68½; Western Union Telegraph, 36½; Reunehoff coin, 35½; Pithole, 24; United States, 25½; Gregory gold, 10½; Parmalee, 9.

—We yesterday alluded to a disposition among capitalists to transfer investments from Governments to good securities at less price. Not only are our municipal and county bonds enjoying the benefit of this movement, but a new security is rapidly becoming a favorite—the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company's new 7-30 bonds. This security is bound to take high rank in this community as an investment, the interest being liberal and the bonds purchased at a rate equal to an 8 per cent. investment. Considering the ample security offered with these bonds, and the fact that the funds raised by them are all expended upon a strictly Pittsburgh enterprise, we think these bonds among the most advantageous investments offered to the public.

—What is known as the uniform redemption feature of Mr. Hooper's National Currency bill, which went over with many other things pending before the last Congress, may not come up at the next. There seems to be little real difficulty on the subject now, and the belief is, as the national currency from a distance becomes more familiar, the fact that it is far from home will be less and less observed. The truth is that practically the law as it now stands renders every National Bank uniform with greenbacks, and the people everywhere accept the currency of both descriptions, as equally convertible and equally a legal-tender, in all the business of trade and banking, as it certainly is in all trat sactions with the Government, except customs and gold interest. The distinction attempted by a hostile portion of the Clearing house banks in New York, in the end, will, it is believed, be compelled to accept the views of the majority in recognizing National Bank notes and greenbacks indifferently, in their daily settlements to the extent at least of 85 per cent. of the debtor balances. So we have another bill gone over without detriment or injury to business or to the currency.

—The funding bill before Congress having failed, the Secretary, of the Treasury is left free to go on, under his present authority, with his gradual conversion of temporary debt into United States 6 20s of 1865, which he will be able to complete in the course of the present fiscal year 1870, should the American or foreign markets then invite a lower rate of interest than the 5 20s now bear. We believe that such an occasion will transpire much sooner than 1870. If so, the Government will be at liberty, at any time after July, 1867, to call in and pay off in gold $31,000,000 of the old 5 20s of 1862. As to the suggestion, to have the Treasury create, at this late day, after the war is ended, and the country in ample revenue, six hundred years or 30 years 6 per cent. gold-bearing stock, it is out of the question. The Secretary will be found to run no such advice.

—Some months since the Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Co., at New York, failed, and it was then given out that a settlement of its affairs would enable the assured to make up their losses in full; but new obligations in subsequent losses have clouded somewhat the prospects of full pay ments, and, as is most generally the case, creditors are being prepared for a loss. We learn from the *Journal of Commerce* that at the date of the last winding-up the outstanding liabilities were about fifty-three millions. Over one hundred thousand dollars have been expended in the litigating suits, and the result of this work of settlement is still progressing. Until these current liabilities expire and all claims for loss are adjusted, certainly so, no one can determine what will be the assets in the hands of the receiver.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* announces the following dividends:

The Philadelphia and Cherry Run Petroleum Company announces a dividend of $1 per share, free of tax, on demand.

The Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania declares a dividend of $1 per share, free of tax, on demand.

The Spring Run Oil and Lumber Company declares a dividend, payable on demand, of 10 cents per share.

National Bank circulation to the amount of $1,000,000 was issued by the Treasury last week to banks, making the total now in circulation $270,000,000.

—During last week the Treasury disbursed, on account of the below-named departments, as follows:

War Department	$ 7,000
Navy do	1,000,000
Interior do	344,000
Total	$1,351,000

—The Merchants' National Bank at Point Pleasant, West Virginia, has been designated as a depository of public moneys.

—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the act of March 3, 1865, amended July 13, 1866, imposing a tax of 10 per cent. upon banks and banking associations for paying out the notes of said banks, does not apply to private bankers doing business without a charter. If, however, a private banker receives and pays out the notes of other banks he is subject to a National Banking Association, State Bank or Banking Association, the statute of liability is credited.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, August 15, 1866.

BUSINESS.—A slight improvement was perceptible in business circles yesterday, certain leading articles attracting more attention. Flour was considerably stronger and the inquiry unusually active, an advance of 25 cents per barrel was established on certain grades. The stock on hand at this time is not large. The demand for Grain was limited. Provisions were in fair request, and prices firm. Seeds were dull and unchanged. Whisky was in good demand, and prices ruled firm.

FLOUR.—The market has been steady with a fair trade demand. The sales for some time past were limited, now over one last 500 bbls, Galena, were disposed of at $12 50 per barrel.

GRAIN.—The market has been firm with a good demand. The sales of wheat were limited to 1,000 bushels, white at $2 90@2 95 per bushel. Corn—Was without change, sales 2 car loads of ear at 90c per bushel. Oats—Were in fair request at 60@62c for No. 1, and 57c for No. 2.

OATS—Closed dull at 58½@59c for No. 1, and 57c for No. 2.

RYE—Was quiet but firm, at 84½@85c for No. 1.

BARLEY—Was neglected and nominal.

BUCKWHEAT—Was firm, with sales of free at $2 35 in sacks and $2 40@2 50 in barrels.

PROVISIONS—Were quiet but firm at $31 for Mess Pork. Other descriptions were dull and entirely nominal.

FREIGHTS—Were firm at 8c for Corn to Buffalo.

BEEF CATTLE—Dull at $7 00@7 50 for fair to good grades, and $4 50@6 75 for common to medium butchers' stock. The receipts were only 1,125 head, and left rather a large number unsold.

HOGS—In good demand at $9 10@9 15 for fair to choice grades; receipts 1,800 head, and entered sales 2,800 head.

By Associated Press.

CHICAGO, August 15—Flour quiet. Wheat dull and declined 3@5c; sales at $1 85@1 96 for cold; $1 75@1 76 for new; No. 2 at $1 62@1 70 for new. No. 3 Corn quiet at 76@76½c for No. 2. Oats dull at 37½@38c. Mess Pork firm at $25 50 for sales at $25. Highwine firm at 38c for sales at 37½c for bulk. Freights dull—at 8c for Corn to Buffalo. Receipts—Flour, 2,700 bbls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 5,800 bbls; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; Oats, 2,000 bu.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 150½@150¾.

Special Dispatch to Western Press.

NEW YORK, August 14, 1866.

THE MONEY MARKET

Remains very easy at 4@5 per cent. on call, while prime discounts are 8@9 per cent. The Treasury disbursements will commence to-morrow to disburse the semi-annual interest on the three millions of 7 30 notes. All the movements of the Government look toward a continued ease in money.

The Bank of England is at 2 per cent.

Wall Street this afternoon on the foreign news, and rose to 151@151¼ at the close.

THE EXCHANGE.

The market for foreign exchange is steady.

THE STOCK MARKET

The stock market was strong at the last open Board and prices were well maintained. In the call there was a further advance of ¼@¾ per cent in some instances and the tone was quite up-hill.

GOVERNMENTS.

The Government securities were firmer towards the close, with a better demand. The following are the closing prices: 6 20 coupons of 1865, 107@107¼; do 6 20 coupons of 1862, August, 106¾@107; do 1864, 106¾@107; do 1865, 106¾@107; do 1865, new, 106¾@107; 7 30 notes, 106½@106¾; 10 40s, 99@99½; 6s of 1881, 106½@106¾; Compounds, August, 115@115¼.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, August 14—Money steady and unchanged at 6@7 per cent. for call loans. Sterling exchange dull and heavy at 109½@109¾ for bankers' and 110@110¼ for commercial bills. Gold steady and rather easier. Freights unchanged and quiet. Cotton dull and nominal. Stocks steady: Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 104½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 87½; Rock Island, 101; Chicago and Northwestern, 49½; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 35; Michigan Southern, 85½; Illinois Central, 112; Michigan Southern, 85; Reading, 106½; Canton, 39½; Cumberland, 36½; Western Union Telegraph, 36½; Quicksilver, 35½; Mariposa common, 15½; do preferred, 29½; Pacific Mail, 151; New York Central, 134½; Erie, 68½; Hudson, 124½; Michigan Central, 112; Cleveland and Toledo, 130.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS EXCHANGE, August 13.—Cotton—Sales of 1,000 bales; middling uplands 36c; do N. Orleans 36c; do Texas 36c; do Mobile 36c; do Florida 36c; Gulf 36c; Tennessee 36c; Alabama 36c; Virginia 36c; Kentucky 36c; Tennessee 36c; Ohio 36c; Missouri 36c; Arkansas 36c; Illinois 36c; Mississippi 36c; Louisiana 36c; Texas 36c; Georgia 36c; Carolina 36c;